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"WHAT THOU SEEST, WRITE-AND SEND UNTO THE-CHURCHES."

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#### From an English Work. HISTORY OF THE CHURCH.

menic Bishop-Power of the Keys-Apocrisiarii and

ELEMENTS OF PAPACY.

ferred that same title upon his own Patriarch trace of it than that which we have mentioned. John, commonly called the Faster,\* an austere and ambitious prelate. Pope Pelagius opposed partiality the character of Gregory, has probafessing the very purest spirit of Christian humilwe preach in word; our bones are consumed with fastings, and our soul is puffed up with prile; beneath the meanest garments we conthan that of Augustus or Trajan; and his chair, individual; indications of that assertion may Gregory, in the sixth century.

supernatural qualities; he even ventured to pastors." Gibbon, chap. xlv.

papal edifice for so many ages.

of Constantinople even below that of Alexandria, and in the interests of his church.

either its antiquity or legitimacy.

presents, did not rather lead us to the latter.

Paice, \$2 a year, if paid within three mouths of the time tice during the pontificate of Gregory—the dissociating the use of reason from the belief in et sabsocibing; if ast, an addition of 50 cents will be char-get. Postago to be paid by subscribers. A discount of Apocrisiarii (Correspondents,) who acted as en-Revelation. 24 per cent. will be made to Agents, who receive and pay voys, or legates, at the Court and at the See of Constantinople; and the Defensores, or Advoprotect\* the property of St. Peter, appear to Philip's Letter to the Society of Inquiry on Missions that of the bishops. The former of these appointments tended to raise the external dignity is general superintendent of the Missions of the Longitudes of the Longitudes of the Missions of the Longitudes of the Missions of the Longitudes of the Lo papal power, was already gaining ground-that Gregory the creator of the Papal system-Title of Œcu- of appeal from episcopal decision to the Roman If, then, it be not incorrect to date the modern the chair of St. Peter; and it was carefully enhistory of the Catholic Church from this epoch, couraged by the See, whose authority was init will be reasonably inquired what elements sensibly augmented by it. Before we quit the tion might be, it is not (in our opinion) an event withthen existed, or, at least, what indications may subject of papal aggrandisement, we shall men- in the compass of human possibilities. The sooner be discovered, of the monarchical or papul gov- tion one other circumstance only. Great re- therefore the views of Dr. Philip are adopted and acternment, which formed the characteristic of the laxation in the monastic discipline of the age Communion in later ages? We shall, therefore, justified the very sedulous interference of Gregproceed to point out such of these as were most ory to restrain it; and so much address did perceptible during the time of Gregory. We that pontiff combine with his diligence, as not every other oriental mission, fully sustain these views. have noticed an early jealousy subsisting between the Sees of Rome and Constantinople, and the sort of superiority which was conferred of the ancient rules with judicious rigor, he took upon the former by the council of Chalcedon.
It appears, too, that St. Leo was addressed by certain oriental correspondents by the title of dress and favor. As none are ignorant how the title of the dress and favor. As none are ignorant how the dress and favor. As none are ignorant how the dress and favor. immediate successors refrained from adopting later ages by the devotion of the monasteries, it that lofty appellation. Matters rested thus till is important to record the origin of that connexthe year 588, when the Emperor Maurice con-

appears that the ground on which the Church lative falsehood will mislead the understanding appointed as authorized teachers of others. of Rome rested its assertion of supremacy was of the studious, but it will not reach his princialready changed very essentially. In its early ples of action; a wrong political principle will I have described by education, the work should be days the sort of superiority which it endeavour-unquestionably influence for a time the happi- begun as soon as possible. If the children of paed to assume was founded for the most part on ness of a nation; but on the discovery of its rents in such a state of society are not put under inits imperial name and dignity; but when that falsity, it is not difficult to modify or reject it, struction till they are 7, 8, or 9 years of age, after basis was overthrown by the conquests of the because it can sellom become rooted in the all the education which can be given them they will barbarians, another was substituted, of which habits or the prejudices of the people. But the differ very little from their parents. Conducting the purely spiritual nature was admirably cal-

writers; but that Pope exerted himself more considers them to have possessed not a civil only, but a where a missionary despairs of improving the condithan any of his predecessors to confirm it, and criminal jurisdiction over the tenants and husbandmen tion of the natives, he as invariably fails to effect the more affected than on seeing this people on the Sabto give to that uncertain ground-work a stabil- of the Holy See.

ity which has enabled it to support the mighty papal edifice for so many ages.

\* The bishops of Italy and the adjacent islands achieved the Roman Pontiff as their special Metro-It has also been observed that Gregory was politan. Even the existence, the union, and the transthe first who asserted the power of the keys, as committed to the successor of St. Peter, rather than to the body of the bishops; and he betrayed on many occasions a very ridiculous engage. lation of episcopal seats was decided by his absolute ed on many occasions a very ridiculous eagerness to secure their honor. Consequently he tions; his zealous care maintained the purity of faith ren; the attendance was very irregular; indolent feelings, and to form a proper estimate of what has

the blessed Apostle Peter, your guardian, which, when placed upon the sick, are wont to be resplendent with numerous miracles." We may the Popedom, knew him better than he knew himself. "Ils voyoient en lui le fonds de toutes les ruses et de \* John the Faster, disputing an unmeaning title with toutes les souplesses dont on a besoin pour se faire de and animation was thrown into them, which encour-Gregory, is assimilated by Baronius (ann. 595, sect. grands protecteurs, et pour attirer sur l'Eglise les aged our hopes. About this period my arduous consavii.) to the apostate angel rising against the Most benedictions de la terre." The motive of his flattery flict with the local authorities and the colonial gov-High God-a comparison not far removed from blas. was jealousy of the Patriarch of Constantinople. He ernment commenced; and the attention of the misphemy. In more than thirty sections, which that histo- addressed, with the same servility, Brunehaud, a very sionaries was withdrawn from the schools, being al-

proof of her rightful authority. However, it is true (cited by Baronius, Ann. 601. sect. xix.) thus expresses no other apparent view but to annoy them and drive before the circuit court of justice. enough that the power of Rome was now growing real his own millennarian opinions. "Besides, we wish and substantial—a fact much more easily shown than you (vestram gloriam) to know, as we learn from the words of Almighty God, in the Holy Scriptures, that † St. Gregory could not foresee that, within twelve the end of the present world is already near, and the years from that in which he was writing, the same title kingdom of the Saints is at hand, which can know no would be proudly worn by a successor to the chair of end. But as the end of the world is now approaching, St. Peter (Boniface III.,) though granted to that pontiff many things hang over us which before were not,-to by an Emperor who disgraced human nature.

"Amatoris vestri, beati Petri Apostoli, vobis claves" and unseasonable tempests, war, famine, pestilence, transmisi, que super ægros positæ multis solent mirac- and earthquakes,-which however sha i not all fall out

Two descriptions of papal agents rise into no- has been to enlarge the path of infidelity, by

(To be Continued.)

We have been put in possession of the Rev. Dr. have been vested with a kind of appellative ju- in the Princeton Seminary. The Doctor has long rerisdiction, which might sometimes interfere with sided as a missionary at the Capo of Good Hope, and of the See; the latter to extend its internal influence. Again, we find sufficient evidence in the observation enable him to form correct opinions upon records of this age, that a practice which after- the subject of which he treats; and we give the exwards proved one of the most fruitful sources of tract below, as coinciding with our own long establish. It does not, indeed, appear that it was native agents to supply the heathen world with the founded on any general law, civil or ecclesiasti- Gospel; instead of the mistaken calculations which

dria and Antioch; in all vehemently inveighing happily suited both to his station and to the in every city in which churches had been formed, against the arrogance of the Faster, and proceal a haughty heart; we repose on ashes, and the respect or gratitude of a posterity to which supplied. But in savage and barbarous countries, we pretend to grandeur; under the aspect of they transmit, without correction, the errors or we can only look for a native agency by the general the sheep we nourish the fangs of the wolf."

The direction and primacy of their ancestors. So far as he applied and cannot therefore do every thing they wish to do. employed to evangelize the heather, men who have education; and cannot therefore do every thing they wish to do. employed to evangelize the heather, men who have education is and cannot therefore do every thing they wish to do. employed to evangelize the heather, men who have education is the process of their ancestors. So far as he applied and cannot therefore do every thing they wish to do. employed to evangelize the heather, men who have education; for we have found by experience that we must raise.

The plan I adopted in establishing schools among op,"† To Constantina he mournfully complains of the insult which has been offered to the second which has been offered to the See of Rome; and while he humbly coneagerness in the encouragement of superstitious quently the means of communicating what they economy and the means by which we are enabled ger of perishing, and in such places it may ultimateeagerness in the encouragement of superstitious quently the means of communicating what they eagerness in the encouragement of superstitions quenty the means of communicating what they economy and the means of communicating what they economy and the means of communicating what they economy and the means of means of this description upon this system to multiply the means of instrucsuch chastisement," he reminds the Empress tolerate, still less did he make any effort to re- there is so much ignorance mixed with their new that St. Peter at least is sinless, and undeserving press them) must not be treated with indiffer- light, so much of the old leaven remaining, and the the outrage which had been offered him. From ence or indulgence; because the diffusion of fancy is so much more powerful than the judgment, these and others, even among the few passages errors has a far more pernicious consequence in that they constantly stand in need of their teachers get from Europe might do, and we can with the the heathen carnet be begun too soon, nor carried which we have cited from Gregory's writings, it religious than in other matters. A mere specuto watch over them; and few of them indeed can be

To raise such a community or people in the state culated to impose upon the ignorant proselytes. propagated by Gregory, affected not the belief will pass away under the most discouraging circulated to impose upon the ignorant proselytes. The name of St. Peter became more venerable only, but the conduct and character of the cumstances to the ordinary observer. In 1819, education had made little progress among the Hottenas it was occupied by the successors of the a prodigy which had once been performed by one of tots. Something had been done, but nothing in pro-Apostle and the vicars of Christ, inspired a deepthose keys upon a Lombard soldier. Baronius, ann. portion to what might have been expected, or that
er awe into the blind and superstitious multi5%, sect. iv., ann. 597, sect. xiv., ann. 591, sect. vii., could be turned to any account; and many engaged tude, than the throne of all the Cæsars. This viii. The historian (in the first of those places) eager- in the missionary work assured me that I should change, no doubt, was gradual—it cannot en- ly attaches to the keys the notion and omen of possession. never be able to raise up a native agency to assist us Rev. W. Thomson and Rev. J. Read are the ministirely be ascribed to Gregory, or to any other which probably did not occur to a Pope (even to Pope in the work among the Hottentots. Such a prophe- ters of the district, and they hold service at two difcy under such circumstances could not fail to insure ferent locations apart from each other. The Sabeven be discovered in very early ecclesiastical \*Baron. ann. 598, sect. xv. xix. Gibbon (chap. xlv.) its own accomplishment; for I have invariably found baths I was at Philipton the congregations might be native boy at Pacaltsdorp conducting a small school to my satisfaction: and it was evident to me that derly manner, at the sound of the church bell. In could be done to improve the schools till 1821. From that period, through the means which were adopted, the schools were better attended, and a degree of life rian devotes to the subject, he labors to depress the See wicked Queen of France, and again found his excuse most entirely occupied in correspondence with the them from their stations. During that struggle the merate, much less was done than I wished to see

to one Andreas, a nobleman, with a similar present.
And in another epistle (to Theotistus) he coolly relates

the Pope's distrust in his own prophecy.

The was in that year that the Callers were expelled continuous visit on the concluding sentence would almost prove from it; and the peopling of it with Hottentots appears to have been an after thought.

The plan was preach, perhaps with much more effect to their own extend the hand of relief to their wants:

effected.

THE CHRISTIAN SECRETARY, attribute this absurdity to the basest supersti- greater portion of Christendom through a long suggested to the colonial government by Captain countrymen than persons of superior education suggested to the colonial government by Captain countrymen than persons of superior education suggested to the colonial government by Captain countrymen than persons of superior education suggested to the colonial government by Captain countrymen than persons of superior education suggested to the colonial government by Captain countrymen than persons of superior education suggested to the colonial government by Captain countrymen than persons of superior education suggested to the colonial government by Captain countrymen than persons of superior education suggested to the colonial government by Captain countrymen than persons of superior education suggested to the colonial government by Captain countrymen than persons of superior education suggested to the colonial government by Captain countrymen than persons of superior education suggested to the colonial government by Captain countrymen than persons of superior education suggested to the colonial government by Captain countrymen than persons of superior education suggested to the colonial government by Captain countrymen than persons of superior education suggested to the colonial government by Captain countrymen than persons of superior education suggested to the colonial government by Captain countrymen than persons of superior education suggested to the colonial government by Captain countrymen than persons of superior education suggested to the colonial government by Captain countrymen than persons of superior education suggested to the colonial government by Captain countrymen than persons of superior education suggested to the colonial government by Captain countrymen than persons of superior education suggested to the colonial government by Captain countrymen than persons of superior education suggested to the colonial government by Captai we would gladly have preferred the more excu- necessary tendency was to debase the mass of footier district; and it was urged by that gentleman ucation, and their ignorance of the customs and sable motive, if the supposed advancement of believers, and to deliver them over in blindness on sound political views, which were acceded to by modes of thinking among the people, might not have the See, which was clearly concerned in these and bondage to the control of their spiritual the colonial government. When the plan was artyrants, their final and most disastrous effect ranged and agreed to, the Commissioner General hearts. visited Bethelsdorp and Theopolis, two of our missionary stations; and by his persuasion 144 families, sued as of paramount importance, the Christian minincluding the most respectable families at those insti- ister is not to allow himself to sink into the mere tutions, went to settle in this new territory. The schoolmaster. Those who are advanced beyond plan was, to settle the Hottentets in small villages, childhood, and who may never be taught to read, are and to give them a property in the soil. The family to be objects of his Christian solicitude, and are to lies from our institutions were soon joined by others be brought under the influence of Christian princiwho had never been at any missionary institution, ples for their own sakes, and for the influence they and of this latter class there are now between 3 and have over the rising generation. And it is by the 4000 in the district. I visited this people early in oral instruction of the missionaries, any reasonable 1830, and I then viewed with pleasing surprise their hope can be entertained of bringing them within the industry, the spirit of hope by which they were ac- pale of the Christian church. The instructions given tuated, their anxiety for a religious teacher, and to them need not occupy much of the missionary's their determination to have education for their child- time in the usual mode in civilized countries of preren. One woman I found surrounded with 50 child- paring sermons and addresses for them. Provided ren, in a place where they were literally wedged to- he can speak to them in their own language, the simed views of the necessity of depending mainly upon gether, so that one could not move without disturb- pler, the shorter, and the more familiar his addresses ing the whole mass; and with the leaves of a New are, the more effective they will be. Conversation Testament, which were all the lessons she had to set and a conversational mode of preaching, is the best before them. At all the other locations where I suited for their condition: and the missionaries who cal; but it proceeded very naturally from the some have made, of sending one missionary from found Hottentots from our institutions, I found the have followed this plan have been the most success-Christian lands, to every one thousand heathens in same desire for the instruction of the rising general ful. the world : for however desirable such a consummation. But it was not till Mr. Read (who is now the missionary settled in that district) went among the people, that we could do any thing efficiently to aid are necessary. When religion has made some prothem in the desire manifested by them for their own gress among a savage or barbarous people, it is unimprovement and the improvement of their children. der the public administration of the word of God ed upon, the sooner will all nations call Jesus blessed. On my late visit to that district in 1832, the expecta- they receive those elevated sentiments and access-We think the facts connected with our Burman, and tion excited by what I saw in 1880 was in every re- ions of Christian zeal, which exercise their benevospect more than realized. The exertions the people lence to their fellow men, and preserve alive in their had made to lead out the water, of which they have minds those spiritual energies which carry them for-I shall here confine myself to one aspect of the an excellent supply, for the purpose of irrigation, ward in the exercises and labors of Christian love. subject—the importance of raising up in savage or the lands they had brought under cultivation, the The efficient ministry of the Gospel in public, and barbarous countries, with the least delay that is pos- houses they had erected, and the decent clothing in in the social meetings of the people is like the action which they appeared, with the improvement I re- of the heart to the human body, it is from it, that sible, a Native Agency.

You may as well think of supplying all the continent of Africa with bread or corn from Europe, as to

which they appeared, with the improvement I remarked in their habits of thinking, in their address, health and life are diffused over the whole body. But the missionary will do very little good who considers with pread or corn from Europe, as to supply it with teachers and the means of instruction general improvement that afforded me the most ex-siders his duty at an end when he has done preaching from Europe. The seed-corn may be furnished; quisite pleasure. At Philipton, the location at which to the people. It is not enough for him to say: but it never can become general, unless it shakes, the missionary resided, there was an infant school, have preached the Gospel to the people: I have set and stocks the country to which the first handfuls are carried. This great object has hitherto been artiality the character of Gregory, has probably over-rated his qualities when he designates those pretensions; and, eight years afterwards, bly over-rated his qualities when he designates been carried on to any extent without a native agen- whole of the party had been Bushmen, and were in been shunned, and whether the duties he has enjoinbeen carried on to any extent without a native agenline contest was much more vigorously renewed him as the greatest of that name. It is very been carried on to any extent without a native agenline contest was much more vigorously renewed him as the greatest of that name. It is very cy; and that work has always prospered in propora state of nature when they settled in the district, I ed upon them have been put in practice. He may
cy; and that work has always prospered in propora state of nature when they settled in the district, I ed upon them have been put in practice. He may by Gregory. In 595, he addressed five epistles on this subject to John himself, to the Emperor and Empress, and to the rival Patriarchs of Alexandria and Antioch in all vehemently inveighing the contest was made in the contest was not in the contest was made in the cont the means of bringing most of the old people to the that he must employ in his work; to all these he knowledge of the truth; he kept Divine service must be attentive, and into all these he must be conpleaded, that he did no more than yield to that on and extend the work of God, while they employ- among them, except on the first Sabbath of the stantly breathing a spirit of life. In training up an ity. In his letter to the Emperor he declares evil temper, when he gave sanction to opinions ed themselves in preaching the Gospel in the regions month, when all that could travel so far went to effective agency, the gifts and graces of the different ed themselves in preaching the Gospel in the regions month, when all that could travel so far went to effective agency, the gifts and graces of the different ed themselves in preaching the Gospel in the regions month, when all that could travel so far went to effective agency, the gifts and graces of the different ed themselves in preaching the Gospel in the regions month, when all that could travel so far went to effective agency, the gifts and graces of the different ed themselves in preaching the Gospel in the regions month, when all that could travel so far went to effective agency, the gifts and graces of the different ed themselves in preaching the Gospel in the regions month, when all that could travel so far went to effective agency, the gifts and graces of the different ed themselves in preaching the Gospel in the regions month, when all that could travel so far went to effective agency are all the could travel so far went to effective agency are all the could travel so far went to effective agency are all the could travel so far went to effective agency are all the could travel so far went to effective agency are all the could travel so far went to effective agency are all the could travel so far went to effective agency are all the could travel so far went to effective agency are all the could travel so far went to effective agency are all the could travel so far went to effective agency are all the could travel so far went to effective agency are all the could travel so far went to effective agency are all the could travel so far went to effective agency are all the could travel so far went to effective agency are all the could travel so far went to effective agency are all the could travel so far went to effective agency are all the could travel so far that the public calamities are to be ascribed to no other cause than the ambition of the bishops. The cause that which are conducted by the cause that the public calamities are to be ascribed to and usages which were at variance with the beyond them. Even at the period of the reformance of the cause that the cause present convenience or popularity, not his perpetual fame. Those who follow the stream of prejudice may be excused or pitied, but they prejudice may be excused or pitied, but they can establish no claim to great and who have been instructed in the infant system. The system of the sympathies of the people, and without a native tablished several infant schools, which are conducted being useful to each other; and it is from those that the missionary stations, make the greatest improvement that he is to select by young people formerly at the missionary stations, make the greatest improvement that he is to school in a nourishing condition. On this visit test that the missionary stations, being useful to each other; and it is from those that the young people formerly at the missionary stations, make the greatest improvement that he is to school in a nourishing condition. On this visit test the missionary stations, being useful to each other; and it is from those that the sympathies of the sympathies of the people, and without a native tablished several infant schools, which are conducted being useful to each other; and the first tablished several infant schools, which are conducted being useful to each other; and the first tablished several infant schools, which are conducted by young people formerly at the missionary stations, make the greatest improvement that he is to school in a nourishing conducted being useful to each other; and the sympathies of can establish no claim to greatness, no title to measure prepared, and what is wanting is easily by the Miss Reads. The people have plenty of cy will be looked for in vain, if suitable means are food, and it is surprising to see how well they are not thus employed to secure it. clothed; but they have not yet money in general, By the blessing of God upon the ordinary means

> eight years ago, and had I met with that co-oreration I wished for, instead of eight or nine schools conducted on this principle, we should have had five times the number. The religious aspect of the district was not less ucation of their children. The public ordinances of the Gospel are on the Sabbath well attended. The groups, well dressed, and in the most decent and orpresent prosperous condition. To enter into their

such teachers. Besides the number of such teachers!

that we can employ instead of one, we have no ex-

at the scenes this district presents, and particularly at

the schools, with the pleasure they were calculated

to inspire, my pleasure was not without some regret.

Had I been warmly supported in my views seven or

property, living in licentiousness and drunkenness, and without any desires excepting such as terminated on beastly gratifications.

importance of the schools was not, however, lost it is necessary only to say that the work of God the United States, more than there were pastors sight of, but owing to various causes I need not enu- among the people and in the schools is carried on to feed them. Many hundreds of these had not As an illustration of the principle I have laid down, ening the whole lump. At each of the locations than two, or three, in a year. The great and I shall give you a brief account of the state of things where these people are placed, they are active in good Shepherd, who beholds with compassion, now at the Kat River settlement, on the borders of schools, and in bringing others under the means of these multitudes scattered over our mountains Caffraria. This settlement was begun in 1829. It grace. From the church at Philipton several of the and valleys, has, we believe, made it the peculthe addresses nearly the same words in our days, but will certainly follow afterwards." The was in that year that the Caffers were expelled office-bearers and other gifted individuals visit on the denomination to support the more favored churches of the

While education of the people as a whole is pur-

In raising up and keeping in operation an effective

the whole Church has been given to St. Peter; nevertheless we do not call him the Universal Apostle, and yet the holy man John, my brother, is ambitious to be called the Universal Bishman. To Constanting be mournfully comtion, are too obvious to require further illustration. is clear, that to carry on and extend the missionary Many of these native teachers fill their spheres of work we must have Native Agency; and that to labor with as much efficiency as many persons we procure that agency the work of education among salary of one European teacher, employ 20 or 30 on too extensively.

> From the Religious Narrator, pense of out-fit, passage money, and their widows SHOULD THE BAPTIST GENERAL TRACT and orphans are no charge to the society. Looking SOCIETY PUBLISH TRACTS ON GENE-RAL SUBJECTS?

> > This question was alluded to last week, and communications in reply-requested. We have met nothing more to the purpose than the following extract from a speech, delivered at the Anniversary of the Scc ety, January 5, 1830, by the Rev. R. W. Cusl man. It is here submitted to the reader.

encouraging than the thirst of the people for the edof religious tracts, while there is a society already in successful operation, which unites the endeavours of almost every denomination of Christians in the country, in the publication of that only which the Baptists approve?"

As this question has been more frequently asked than correctly answered, it is feared that object. But we had at that time an example of a bath morning coming from the different locations in extent, obtained among our brethren of other denominations. If such is the fact, those imthere was no solid ground for the objection: and that conversing with the people, the leading feature of pressions ought to be corrected. If it is a duty of divine injunction, to give to every man that asketh us, a reason for the hope that is in us, with meekness, it can be no less a duty of divine obligation, to give to that portion of the Christian public from whom those inquiries was profuse in his distribution of certain keys, and discipline; and the apostolic shepherd assiduously habits had been contracted before the scholars came been done for them by the instrumentality of the endowed, as he was not ashamed to assert, with watched over the faith and discipline of the subordinate under instruction; and it was difficult to say from missionaries, it was necessary to keep in mind what ness, and with candor. At the time this society the appearance of the schools whether the children they were before the missionaries came among them. was formed, I confess, sir, I was opposed to it; insult Anastasius, the Patriarch of Antioch, by this humility sometimes descended to baseness. The abject adulation with which he courted Phocas, the places of the serious the places of the serious whether the children or the masters found their books the most irksome. We now compare all we see among them with noth-for several years after its formation; and it was the blessed Angella Pater, your grandless of the serious whether the children or the masters found their books the most irksome. We now compare all we see among them with noth-for several years after its formation; and it was the blessed Angella Pater, your grandless of the Eastern throng, the most exercise of the seniors whether the children or the masters found their books the most irksome. From the want of laborers, and other business of ing. When our missions commenced among them with noth-for several years after its formation; and it was not till I had considered attentively the state of paramount importance upon my hands, nothing people, they were in a condition much worse than not till I had considered attentively the state of that of common slavery; they were without any religion, without morals; without one yard of cotton wants, that I could reconcile myself that our or woollen cloths, and I may say naked, without denomination should have any thing to do with any other Tract Society than the American. But I also confess, sir, that although I am still as firm a friend of that society as I ever was, I The morality of this district cannot be omitted in am now, and have been for some years, settled our present estimate; and to illustrate this it is ne- in the conviction of the imperious necessity of a cessary only to say, that they have a magistrate of Society for the publication of Tracts, within the constituted authorities of the colony, and executing their own nation, and there has not one offence occur- bosom, and under the control, of the Baptist continually advances the obtrusiveness of Rome, as a proof of her rightful authorities of the colony, and executing their own nation, and there has not one one occurtheir own nation, and there has not one one occurtheir own nation, and there has not one one occurtheir own nation, and there has not one one occurtheir own nation, and there has not one one occurtheir own nation, and there has not one one occurtheir own nation, and there has not one one occurtheir own nation, and there has not one one occurtheir own nation, and there has not one one occurtheir own nation, and there has not one one occurtheir own nation, and there has not one one occurtheir own nation, and there has not one one occurtheir own nation, and there has not one of the colony, and executing their own nation, and there has not one of the occurtheir own nation, and there has not one of the colony, and executing their own nation, and there has not one of the occurthere were, in 1822, two years
their own nation, and there has not one of the colony, and executing their own nation, and there has not one of the occurthere were, in 1822, two years
the occurthere were, in 1822, two years
the occurthere were often multiplied with red in the district that it has been necessary to bring the occurthere were, in 1822, two years
the occurthere were before this Society was formed, one thousand To illustrate the importance of a Native Agency, two hundred and twenty Baptist churches in chiefly by the people who were from Bethelsdorp the opportunity of hearing more than one serand Theopolis. They are the leaven which is leaven mon in a month: and many others not more

In compliance with this duty, many churches whole statement of our situation. Beside the churches which are wholly, and those which ence of such a society, and room, abundant and fireside instructions, which, perhaps, even overrun with thistles and with thorns-a waste contribute to the health of the spiritual body. which would give them employment, if they Now, the only way in which these evils can be were an hundred fold. Her appropriate field is gencies. And in this way they can be remedi- from vice, in all its hydra forms of profligacy, they can, in this manner, at least, send them the ask their name." bread to break among themselves. The matter, which it is desirable should be communicated from the pulpit by the minister, can be communicated from the desk by the clerk or the deacon. And the word of consolation, which, in other cases the pastor is prevented by his hammer or his plough, from carrying to the cotthe word of counsel to the ignorant, and of adgive in person, he can send by such a deputy as this. But if we send bread to those who are in want, it must be the bread on which they are accustomed to feed. In plain English, we must send them tracts, embodying those doctrines, and maintaining those practices, which constitute the faith and order of the Baptist churches. But to do this, there must be a society whose labours are conducted on Baptist principles. There must be a society to procure the proper matter; and there must be a society to print it; and when it is prepared, on the shelves of the depository, there must be, moreover, a society, an organization which, like the arterial and venous systems in the human frame, shall maintain a living communication with the numerous

members of the great body to be supplied.

with its constitution, prepare and print such tracts as shall supply the place of an occasional sermon on baptism; on restricted commungrace; or the final perseverance of the saints, in concert and with a view to the same glorious re-And even if it could consistently print them, it sult. could not, though its resources were tenfold what they are, establish and maintain that specific system which would carry them home to those churches among us which need them. Besides these considerations, which we believe to have been the controlling inducements to the tual and spiritual amelioration. escape, that we are the only denomination of do in our hearts believe, that our brethren of so far as a candid and accessible statement of less lives, you should testify to the power and loveli the truth. Truth, on this subject as on every other, must be brought into collision with error. before she can achieve her conquests; and, as consciences of our brethren is through the medium of the press, we feel that it is a service required of us to the cause of truth, to publish and circulate, in the light and diffusive form of things, and will need constantly to watch unto the tract, and in the spirit of meekness, our reasons for believing them in error, our justifica- derstanding of the insalebrious character of its climate, tion of our dissent from them, and our admoni- and the church appreciates the self-denial, and the tions to their relinquishment of a practice moral courage which is implied in this consecration. which has constrained us to decline their eccle- If your hearts are truly sincere, and if you make it siastical fellowship. In this, we neither ask, your main purpose to be unto death the faithful sernor wish, exclusive privilege. For myself, I vants of Jesus Christ, your lives, whether they may be should be glad, if five thousand of the best pa- long or short, will not have been spent in vain. To ges that ever were written on the subject and die in a dubious, but noble effort to redeem afflicted mode of infant baptism, were in the hands of Africa from bondage and death, may do more good to every Baptist in the country. If we are wrong, the kingdom of the Redeemer than the longest life we wish to know it-it is our interest to know and the most brilliant train of benevolent actions. it, on every principle of truth and happiness, both spiritual and temporal. Had it not been for conscience's ake, it would not have been from choice, our Pedobaptist brethren may be presured that our churches, in years that have assured, that our churches, in years that have wish well to Africa, to use the utmost care and attengone, have struggled for their distinctive existence, against obloquy and confiscation, and im- Avoid every needless exposure, every instance of imprisonment: and for nothing else is it, that at this present hour, hundreds, I believe I may say, lead you to omit any necessary precaution. True, inthousands of them, are maintaining that distinctive existence amid circumstances of tem- evangelical heralds, should perish in rapid succession poral depression, and spiritual privations, that on that field, it would still be the duty of others to folmight almost rouse a gush of sympathy from low on, so long as the precept of the Lord of the hara heart of marble. Were it not for conscience' vest -" Go ye into all the earth'-was still in force ; sake it would not be from choice, that our min- but this only augments the desire of our hearts that isters, with exceptions few and far between, your lives may be preserved, and it gives additional take a position with respect to the Christian world, in which, while they labor to feed the church of God with one hand, they are obliged to labor to feed their families with the other.

Again I say, and I speak not only as a Christian, but as a citizen, a husband, a father, when If, however, it should be otherwise in the case of either I say, if we are wrong we wish to know it; and though I use the language of poetry, I utter not disciples in our churches, who will continue to interthe fervors of a romantic imagination, but the cede for you, that you have fallen a sacrifice to your sober feelings of my heart, when I say that, if own imprudence. In the use of all proper means for it were possible-

"I would walk A weary journey to the utmost verge

Of the big world, to kiss that good man's hand," that would point to the Scripture testimony, if to fear. indeed it does exist, which would set my conscience at rest in the conviction that infant baptism is an ordinance of Christ. But if it is, as baseless fabric; and, with respect to the progress of Christianity, a stone of stumbling and a and that among those who have but one Lord, there may be but one baptism.

These are some of the reasons which, in my apprehension, call for the establishment of a save sinners, will neither leave you comfortless in Tract Society in the Baptist denomination, and your self-denying toils, nor deny you the refreshings which form the basis of the solicitation we of his Holy Spirit. make, for the co-operation of our churches in the work in which we are engaged.

that have pastors, generously forego their ser- sity of a society which shall direct its endeavors vices for a number of weeks in the year, that specially to the spiritual interests of our own they may go and speak the word of life to the people, I hope the unanimous passage of this destitute. In other cases, one minister statedly resolution will evince, in us, a fraternal feeling supplies two, or three, or four churches, in rota- towards the American Tract Society, that notion. But when he is with one he must of ble institution which supports no name but that course be absent from the others; so that even of Christ, and advocates no baptism, but the of those who are supplied statedly, many must unction of the Holy Ghost. So far as my acstill be left destitute three-fourths, two-thirds, or quaintance with the character and operations at least one half of the time. But this is not the of that society extend, I must, from my heart, are partially, destitute of public ministrations as room, for its operation. Although she cannot well as private, a very large proportion of those apply her powers to the cultivation of any parwhich have pastors are in want, arising from ticular enclosure in the vineyard of the Lord, their avocations for livelihood, of those weekday she has before her an immense moral waste, more than those of the Sabbath and the pulpit, which demands all her gigantic energies, and remedied is, by the distribution, among these emphatically the world; and she goes forth to churches, of tracts, which shall contain the pith reclaim it from the dominion of infidelity; from and marrow of the Gospel, in a form at once Papal superstition; from Mahomedan impossimple and practical, and adapted to their exi- ture; from the abominations of idolatry; and ed, at least to a very important extent. If the profanity, and crime: and the harvest of her more favored churches cannot send ministers to exertions she leaves to be gathered by the the destitute, to break to them the bread of life, friends of God, without stopping, or stooping, to

#### INSTRUCTIONS TO MISSIONARIES.

The following extract is from the instructions given to Messrs. Matthew Laird, John B. Pinney, John Cloud, and James Temple, upon their departure for Africa. Let those who impugn the motives of Christage of poverty, or the house of mourning; and tian missionaries who go far hence away, read these instructions, ponder their import, and then say honestmonition to the erring, which he cannot go and ly if they do not feel guilty and ashamed for ever having accused such men of aspiring to worldly fame, honor, ease, or weatih, in thus braving dangers, fatigue and death to preach Christ to the heathen. Especial ly would we recommend it to the consideration of that man, (whether he be a Christian his God will judge) who, for reasons best known to himself, consents to be the tool of all opposers of the progress of the work of salvation by spreading the gospel; we mean the Editor of the " Signs of the Times."-B.

"Other counsels there are, dear brethren, which we can only mention in the most summary way. In your own circle, and as brethren and fellow laborers in the same field, let harmony and affection constantly dwell. to heighten your joys and to alleviate your sorrows. Try to think and act together, and let your mutual and The American Society cannot, consistently fervent love strengthen and stimulate each other. With missionaries from other societies, with whom you may be joined in efforts to redeem benighted Africa. let there also be preserved a good understanding, that ion; or on election; or on the sovereignty of all, as brethren of the same common family, may labor

> Should you be successful in winning the esteem and confidence of these simple-hearted people, you will at once possess great influence over all their domestic and social arrangements. Abstain from all interference with their political regulations, and let the entire amount of your ascendancy be turned to their intellec-

operations shall be conducted with reference to the white man, set before them an example of the puthe characteristic sentiments of the denomina- rity and disinterestedness of the religion of Jesus. You tion, as well as to its wants. We are all im- will be in the midst of a benighted pagan people, the two interesting meetings at the same church, on pressed with a conviction from which we cannot ambassadors of Jesus Christ, and your lives the only last Wednesday, three more were received by expe-Christians in the land, which maintains the or- nature and power of the gospel. Their immoral habits, urday and Lord's-day, I understood to the joy of my dinances of the New Testament, as they were and faithlessness, and dishonesty towards yourselves, delivered to the primitive church. And as we will offer a thousand temptations to impatience and do in our hearts believe, that our brethren of other denominations are in error on this point, that the eye of their closest scrutiny will be upon you, we feel ourselves obliged, as we would preserve it will be extremely important that by your uniform our consciences void of offence towards our meekness and forbearance to them, and your affectionsovereign Lord, to use our endeavours, at least ate conduct towards each other, and your holy, blamethe reasons of our belief can go, to bring them ness of that religion which you wish them to embrace. to the knowledge and acknowledgment of To them you are to be the epistles of our holy religion, known and read of all men.

We need not tell you, brethren, that when you are removed from the privileges of the public and social almost the only access we have to the minds and worship of God's people, and the circles of Christian fellowship and love, and are surrounded only by scenes of ignorance and vice, you will be under strong temp. tations to neglect your own heartfelt sense of divine

You repair to the shores of Africa with a distinct up But remember, beloved brethren, that the most eventlead you to omit any necessary precaution. True, indeed, if you, and a hundred other succeeding bands of responsibility to the duty of the utmost precaution on your part. If you closely attend to this important duty, we entertain a cheering persuasion that you will pass safely through the season of acclimation, and for many years survive to labor for Christ, and witness, we trust, some of the glorious results of this enterprise. of you, leave it not to be told with grief to the many the preservation of the lives now given by you to the missionary work, advance in your allotted course without dismay. The cause in which you embark is the cause of God; trusting in him, you will have nothing

Wherever you go, the Redeemer of the world will fulfil to you the promise, "Lo, I am with you always."
When you walk amidst the rude, and deprayed, and we do conscientiously believe it to be, a papal substitution; and, with respect to the Bible, a viting as may be these scenes of ignorance, and idleness, and depression, you move among immortal souls, each of which is of more worth in the estimation of rock of offence; we wish, and, as a church, we their hopes of eternity fixed, as it were, upon your efheaven, than a continent of gold. While you see must use our endeavours, that it be superseded; forts; and while you earnestly strive to bring them into the bonds of the covenant, you will feel that He who has made of one blood all the nations of the earth, and who himself came down to redeem and

Nor will you find the missionary life, even in Africa,

But although we feel the commanding neces- of those advantages which belong essentially to it. In them on his return. This he promised to do. Ac- On one occasion a friend accompanied him with his the mind cardingly be soon afterwards held one at Mount Salem gun through a piece of woods where it the vast solitudes of the wilderness, where the mind cordingly he soon afterwards held one at Mount Salem gun through a piece of woods, where it was underis soothed by retirement from the din and bustle of a jarring world, and by meditation upon the works of to bless it; and from that meeting may be dated the God, amidst the deep shades and rich fragrance of the African forest, beside her beautiful meandering streams, you will often seek and obtain that sweet communion with God, which a consciousness of your necess ties and a sense of an interest in the Saviour's love cannot fail to impart to your minds. I very thing will conspire to remind you that your inheritance,-your home, is not on earth, and to impress upon you the recollection of the great design for which you have left your native land. As you trace your pathway, now amidst its beautiful groves and fields of perpetual bloom, and then along its hot and arid sands, a constant recurrence to the fact that a fatal malaria pervades its atmosphere will give force to the exhortation: "Work while the day lasts, for the night cometh wherein no man can

> And when by night you rest your head in the mudwall cabins of these poor, untaught, sable children of Ethiopia, you will feel a sweet consciousness that by every circumstance of their degradation, will the rich es of gospel mercy be magnified in their renovation; and that the moral sublimity of your enterprize is heightened by the privations and dangers it involves. And now, dear brethren, we bid you adieu. We dismise you to repair to that vessel which in a few days will bear you out of sight of your native land. You leave us on an errand dear to heaven, immensely important in itself, and glorious in its results; and why should ( hristian love and affection wish to detain you : We commend you to God and the word of his grace, to the guidance and the care of the chief shepherd. Be faithful to him, to each other, and to the household of faith even unto death, and you shall then receive a crown of glory, which fadeth not away.
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> In behalf of the Executive Committee of the West-

ern Foreign Missionary Society. G. P. SWIFT.

# From the Cross and Banner.

# REVIVAL.

South Benson, Franklin Co. Sept. 30, 1833. Dear Brother Chambers,—By a kind and blessed God we are highly favoured at this time. The good Lord is doing great things for us whereof we think we are glad, and desire to be thankful. At our last meeting, the third Saturday in this month, we had a very interesting meeting. It reminded us of the day of Pentecost, when God's Spirit was poured out in great abundance. - Christians rejoiced and sinners wept aloud.—There were fourteen added to the church, two by letter, and twelve by experience. I baptized eleven on Sunday. Several more have obtained hopes whom we expect to join at our next meeting. On the second day of this month I bapti-zed six in the Unity church in Mercer county. At Providence church I baptized three last Lord's day. Oh! that the power of God may constrain thousand to bow to his kind sceptre and own him Lord of all,

W. HICKMAN, Jr.

Letter to the Editor, dated,

is our prayer.

Hawsville, Ky. Sept. 27, 1833. Dear Brother,-I, agreeably to promise, give you an account of the progress of the revival of the work of the Lord in and near Troy, Indiana. We have had truly a refreshing from his divine presence. On the third Saturday and Lord's day in this month, establishment of this institution, there are others which call for the existence of a society whose the most part as yet had to lament her knowledge of seeing fifteen persons, (mostly youth) received anxious seats yesterday at Bethlehem meeting house, and follow their Saviour's footsteps, as dear children, than have been seen at any previous time. The reviinto the water, even the great river Ohio. And at living exemplification which they will possess of the rience and will do likewise-and on the fourth Satheart and the consolation of the children of our common Saviour, that twelve more were received at Troy township Baptist church, Indiana, who also, in the same river, were buried by baptism in the name of the Lord, and several have joined both churches by letters, that had been long held up to the performance of their duty

In Troy, also, about twenty have joined the Methodist church, the most of whom have professed to have passed from death unto life. We equest the prayers of our brethren, that the ord would remember Hawsville also, and pass

not by us here.

Blessed time! May it continue until all our riends and relations may have it to say truly, The Lord is good," for "He has done great hings for us whereof we are glad." In the best of bonds, I remain your brother in

JAS. E. STONE.

correspondent of the Pioneer, which is published at

Rock Spring, Illinois, writes thus : A few weeks past, a church near New Salem in this county, excluded a respectable and pious man by the name of Graham, for the crime of belonging to a temperance society. No other cause existed.

At the same meeting a drunken member, one W \* \* came forward and made a confession that he had been overtaken in liquor," and " had a fight," and " hoped the brethren would forgive him." They forgave him vithout any other admonition than " hoping the brother would be a little more careful." This same man had been often drunk before, and has since been drunk as a brute, and I have no doubt but he will die a drunkard. The members of this church are bitterly prosed to missions.

The Editor of the Herald says :- A church in the eighbouring county of Chesterfield, excluded a young rother from its fellowship for entering as a theological

student at the Seminary.

We also learn from the Herald, that Elder William F. Broaddus, a member of the Shiloh Association, and appointed by it corresponding messenger to the Ketockton and Columbia Associations, was refused felowship by these Associations, on the ground that Elder Broaddus holds protracted meetings, is in favor of benevolent institutions, and preaches repentance to sinners. This is attributed in the Herald to Elders

[Elders Gilmore and Trott, are leading men among se who call themselves "Old School Baptists. But if they will search the records of the times that are past, we guess it will puzzle them to find instances among Baptists of olden time, in which they lorded it over their brethren at such a rate. ] - Bap. Weekly Jour. The Editor of the Herald gives the following com parative view of the effect of the labors of Elder

Broaddus, and of those who oppose him.

In the Shiloh Association, of which Elder B. is member, there were baptized according to the returns week, and is evidently doing good. I first met him at 1592. Ordained ministers, 11.—Cross. at the annual meeting in 1832, 857 persons. In the Ketockton, at the annual meeting in August 1832, 142 around him in prayer when I arrived. persons were returned as added by baptism. Of these, 108 were baptized by Elders George, Ogilvie, and Broaddus, members of the Shiloh and Columbia Associations. In the four churches attended by Elder Gil. more, but ten were baptized. Leesburg and New Valley churches, which have been favored with the ministrations of Elder Gilmore for a quarter of a to Mr. —— afterwards and said, "When that strancentury, contain together 74 members. If brother B. ger got up to speak, our hearts flew into our mouths; has become a decided advocate of protracted meetings, it was from a conviction of their utility, derived from personal experience. At the meeting of the General Association in 1831, at Lynchburg, he was disposed to consider them in an unfavorable light. In a friendly instructions, and gives good evidence of having passed conversation with brethron Fife, Baptist, Kerr, Taylor, from death unto life. Mr. —— sustains an unblem-&c. the subject of protracted meetings was named, ished moral and Christian character; yet he has been his lady was ill, and urging his return. We are intheir advantages pointed out, the objections made by often waylaid with murderous intentions, publicly and among its degraded, ignorant inhabitants, destitute brother B. were met, and he was urged to make trial of avowed, when going to and from his appointments. arrival. "What is your life—it is even a vapor."—ib.

church, in Culpepper county. The Lord was pleased to bless it; and from that meeting may be dated the commencement of those glorious revivals with which and the other with a large club, which he aimed vie. most of the churches in the Shiloh Association, were lently at Mr. ——'s head; but in consequence of his horse wheeling suddenly, he missed his aim. The

Association, fourteen persons were baptized in Frankfort, Kentucky.

Elder James Whitsitt, under date of near Nashville, Tenn. Sept. 17, 1833, writes thus to the Editor of the

The wilderness and solitary place are glad here. This is the 5th day of our meeting; 44 have been baptized at it. One church here has baptized 91, and one other 81, since the commencement of the revival. The 91 are mostly whites. Brother Gayle is with us; he is a fine hand in harvest. The prospect is still good at both these churches. Thank the Lord for it. There will be a meeting, to commence on Friday before the 4th Lord's day in October next, at Mill Creek, Davidson county, four miles from Nashville, in order to form a Convention. Baptist ministers and brethren from all quarters are invited.

Elder James D. Black writes to the Editor of the Cross, under date of Sept. 20, 1833: The good work of the Lord is still progressing a North Fork and Stamping Ground. And on my las visit at Dry Run the prospects, according to my judgment, were flattering; time alone can develope whether or not my judgment is well founded. Since my last to you I baptized five willing converts at Cane Introductory sertion by Geo. M. Thomson, from isa. Run; and the prospects are flattering. On my last xiii 11. Brother James Ross was chosen Moderator, visit at Bryan's Station, I had the pleasure of baptizing and brother A. J. Spivey, Clerk pro tem. Number of 23 happy converts-several others are received for baptism and more expected—the work is advancing.

Under date of Adams, Washington county, Ohio, Sept. 24th, 1833, brother E. Rector writes us as follows :-"We have just got through with what is called among us a 'visitation meeting.' We had a large and solemn assembly of people. The Spirit of God nual meeting in the Baptist meeting house in Mead-seems truly to have been with us. Our meeting will ville, Penn. June 12th and 13th, 1833. Introductory seems truly to have been with us. Our meeting will no doubt long be remembered by the saints of the Most High. On Lord's day, six willing converts were baptized in the presence of a crowded assembly, who stood upon the banks of the Muskingum to witness the solemn ordinance. More, I think, will follow soon."-Baptist Weekly Journal.

REVIVAL.

Letter to the Editor of the Cross and Banner, dated,

Springfield, Oct. 7, 1833. Brother Chambers,-The Lord has visited us with the outpourings of his Spirit in a wonderful manner. On the second Sabbath in July I baptized three hopeful converts, who were among the first fruits of the har. printing of the Burman Bible. - Bap. Weekly Journal. vest. Including the above three persons, I have baptized 121, all having professed the forgiveness of sins, by faith in Jesus Christ before baptism, and were baptized expressive of their death to sin, as well as their dependance on the death and resurrection of the Lord Jesus for salvation. The churches with whom I have labored, and where the Lord is thus reviving religion are Beach Fork, Washington county; Bethlehem, Washington county; Doctor's Fork, Mercer county; and Deep Creek, Mercer county. I have also baptized at other places. The work is still going on. the mourners find rest in Christ and join the rejoicing at the Baptist church called Mount Zion, in this saints, their seats are filled with weeping souls crying val includes the aged and the young. Your unworthy brother in the gospel,

JOEL GORDEN.

We acknowledge with pleasure the receipt of the Proceedings of the tenth annual meeting of the General Association of Virginia. It appears by a statement in the report of the Board that only 210 minis. ters can be had to supply 430 churches. The following extract from the Report will give a bird's-eye view would say, we are willing to leave the whole subject and kept, until the Lord influenced them, by his of the blessings attending a few only of their minis. of those societies with the brethren who compose our ers, and the devotion of those sent out to their work.

During the past year your Board have employed about twenty brethren as missionaries, six of whom have given their time wholly to the work, four others a considerable portion of their time, and the remainder from three to six months. Reports have not been received from four of the brethren ;- the aggregate results of the labors of those from whom reports have been received up to May 1st. 1833,-is, baptisms 350, six churches constituted, and three temperance societies formed. The number baptized will no doubt be much increased when all the reports are received.

Many of the reports of our missionaries have presented facts well calculated to urge forward your Board in the prosecution of their benevolent object of spreading the Gospel. In other reports the great destitution which prevails in many parts of our State, and ded, 18; restored. 2; total, 659. the consequent spiritual dearth is affectingly exhibited. To whatever part of the state the attention of your Board has been directed, an ample field for labor has been presented. Some counties below the Blue Ridge were employed, each three months; in which time have not a Baptist preacher within their bounds. In they preached 156 sermons-wholly among the destiothers the supply is very inadequate. One Associa- tute; baptized 33, and administered the Lord's supper tion in Western Virginia, (the Parkersburg,) containing 11 times; much to the edification of the churches, and three churches, is without an ordained minister, and has forwarded to your Board the Macedonian cry, come over and help us." The state of many other as agents in their several churches, to raise funds for portions, will be seen from the following extracts of letters to your Board.

1832, remarks, "Could you take a tour with us over the mountains, and vallies, from paichbourt and the mountains, and vallies, from paichbourt and the mountains. the mountains, and vallies, from neighbourhood to earnestly recommend it to the patronage of the churchneighbourhood, and see the situation of the people, you would at once say, that if they are to enjoy preach"15. Appointed Elder T. G. Jones to represent us ing, it must be, for a considerable time to come, through in the proposed general meeting in Cincinnati."--ib. missionary operations."

Brother J N. Johnston writes from Fincastle, Aurust 29, 1833, "There are six churches in this county, teenth annual session of this Association was held, (Bottetourt,) and a good prospect for three or four more. But two of these churches have regular pastors, with the exception of these two, the whole of Bottetourt is missionary ground." "Wherever the Bottetourt is missionary ground." Baptists have preached regularly, they have commanded large congregations; and there is, in my opinon nothing wanting in Bottetourt and the upper country, to make the Baptist cause obtain in preference to tem. Letters from 17 churches were then received, any other, but a more efficient ministry.'

From the Rev. B. Chase, Agent for Mississippi and

NATCHEZ, Aug. 8, 1833. I have spent nineteen days in the Province of Texas during the month of May; four of them lows :- Received by experience and baptism the last with the Agent lately employed to distribute Bibles in year, 123; by letter, 34; restored, 10; dismissed, 60; that destitute region. He preaches every day in the excluded, 27; deceased, 53; increase, 27. Total, Unknown to him or them, I heard his discourse from the text " If ye shall ask any thing in my name, I will do it." At the close, I requested permission to make an observation or two; leave was granted, but consternation was send at Providence in this Association was field at Providence in the close, I requested permission to make an observation or two; leave was granted, but consternation was send at Providence in the close, I requested permission to make an observation or two; leave was granted, but consternation was send at Providence in the close, I requested permission to make an observation or two; leave was granted, but consternation was send at Providence in the close, I requested permission to make an observation or two; leave was granted, but consternation was send at Providence in the close, I requested permission to make an observation or two; leave was granted, but consternation was send at Providence in the close, I requested permission to make an observation or two; leave was granted, but consternation was send at Providence in the close, I requested permission to make an observation or two; leave was granted, but consternation was send at Providence in the close, I requested permission to make an observation or two; leave was granted, but consternation was send at Providence in the close in the tion or two; leave was granted, but consternation was visible in the countenance of many, until they saw 1 was addressing them as a friend. Some of them went churches represented, 17; ordained ministers, 12; rewe expected it was some officer of government come to break up our meeting." whose house they were assembled, had become a hopeful subject of renewing grace under Mr. -

stood two men were probably in ambush for him. On the way, two men rose in a thicket, one with a gun, motion caused him to force his spurs hard against the motion caused min to force management against the animal's side, which caused him to spring into the On Lord's day, Sept. 22, at the close of the Franklin bushes, where he brushed his rider off, and left him to the mercy of the ruffians, entirely defenceless, his protector having fled. They rushed towards him, and finding he offered no resistance, they neither struck nor fired. He began to reason with them; presently, they seemed less eager to destroy him in haste. After a short time he prevailed on them to sit down with him on a log and talk the matter over deliberately; and finally he got them to kneel with him in prayer; after which they parted in a friendly manuer. His friend who fled reported that he was killed, and search was made for his body; and it was not until he came round on the next appointment that they knew it was other wise. The men told the whole story themselves, and said they would not kill such a man; but no one believed their declarations till they found Mr. - at his post again. He is in many respects an extraordinary man, and probably the only one in the Province of Texas who could be induced to undertake the distribution of the Bible there, although there is no legal difficulty to encounter.

CHOWAN BAPTIST ASSOCIATION, NORTH CAROLINA. churches represented, 31; baptized the previous year, 596; received by letter, 36; restored, 17; dismissed, 110; excluded, 70; deceased, 77. Total, 3765; increase, 401. This indeed is again good news from a far country .- Cross.

THE FRENCH CREEK ASSOCIATION held its last ansermon by Elder Amos Williams. Elder Washington Winsor was chosen Moderator, and Elder Adrian Foote, Clerk. Churches, 11; baptized, 26; added by letter, 21; dismissed by letter, 42; excluded, 13; total, 483. This Association is auxiliary to the New York State Convention, and is in favor of Temperance Societies and Sunday Schools. The churches were invited to meet in September, to confer on the subject of forming a missionary society for the special benefit of the Association and its vicinity. During the session, a discourse was preached by Elder Gilders!eeve, after which a collection (\$13,68) was taken up for the New York State Convention. After another sermon by brother King, a contribution of \$9,80 was taken for the

The North Bend Association was held at the Forks of Gunpowder meeting-house, Boon county, Ken. August 16th, 1833. Sermon by Elder Robert Kirtley. Churches, 11; baptized, 18; received by letter, 23; restored, 1; dismissed by letter, 17; excluded, 14; deceased, 16; total, 937.

The following is an extract from the Minutes The church at the Forks of Gunpowder, in their letter, ask an expression of the opinion of this Association in words and manner, as follows:

" Since our last we have taken into consideration the propriety of our members uniting with, or having any thing to do with the societies as follows, to wit Missionary Society, Bible Society, Tract Society, Sunday School Union, Temperance Society, State Convention, American Society, &c. After the matter was taken up and some investigation had on the subject, the church agreed that her members should have no connection with said societies; and we wish also the counsel of the Association to be given upon that decision, and advise the churches accordingly. We have no division of sentiment on that subject, with the exception of two of our members, who are friendly to the Bible Society.'

"In reply to this request of our brethren in the church at the Forks of Gunpowder, this association so as to have a conscience void of offence towards Goo, and that they will all bear with one another in

love. The Circular Letter says :- " More than thirty years have elapsed since our constitution as an Association. Of all the members who first composed this body, none are now with us. The last remaining brother has been gathered home to his fathers since our last meeting. The other surviving members have moved to distant countries, and we presume are but few in number."-ih

We have the Minutes of the MOHECAN BAPTIST AS-SOCIATION, held at Blachleysville, Wayne county, Ohio, Sept. 14th, 15th, and 16th, 1833. Sermon by Elder Freeman. Churches, 18; baptized, 72; receiv. ed by letter, 38; dismissed, 44; deceased, 11; exclu-

We take the following from the Minutes: " 11. The Report of the Board of M ssions read and approved. By which it appears that two missionaries the advancement of the cause.

"13. Resolved to request all the messengers, to act missionary purposes. to be used in the Association. " 14. On motion, Resolved, that we feel a very deep

FRANKLIN ASSOCIATION, KENTUCKY .- The ninecommencing at the Cove Spring, Franklin county,

Kentucky, on the 20th of September, 1833.
Rev. W. W. Ford preached the introductory discourse, from the third chapter of Ephesians, commencing at the 14th verse. At the request of brother S. M. Noel, he was excused from acting as Moderator, and brother James Ford was appointed Moderator pro read, and the names of their messengers enrolled. Brother James Ford was then chosen Moderator, and brother H. Wingate, Clerk. At the close of the first day's business, the Association adjourned to meet next day at Frankfort, where it continued to sit the balauce of the session. The state of the churches is as fol-

CONCORD BAPTIST ASSOCIATION, TENNESSEE .- The last session of this Association was held at Providence. Songs, vi. 10. Elder William Fuqua was chosen Moderator, and William Vaulx, Clerk. Number of ceived the last year by baptism, 367; by letter, 46; restored, 27; excluded, 7; dismissed by letter, 44; deceased, 13; increase, 374. This is indeed good news from a far country .- Cross.

It is known to some of our friends, that Rev. O. H. Wyer, of Savannah, Georgia, while on an excursion to the north for his health, received ientelligence that formed that she was dead and in her grave before his

It will be rehad been designin Siam. No and we hope w ticulars from h has four hunds Extract of a le to the Pasto Feb. 25, 183 " After a del expect to emba commander is deavored to ma mediate promo

study of the Si the best, and y had at present. The spirit of as disclosed in and Missionary ports, is anima nensurate with light to see you It is soul-cheer noble endeavo truth far and formed in Bost of good for oth streams from the even to Siam. In America, They are now they be kept hi Siam it is far laid, and Oh!

aright! Let u tion by "the w perhaps many y can be removed do not go desp the excellency however defer Lord, that shall that was also in occasion for des is not demande gate a religion the great congre P. S. I know and the Christi if they knew ' sakes allow n for a Geograph

President Wa pily succeeded enlarging the have a larger at now in contemp second to any ! for a thorough o for the present t

Colburn's,) a

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Such as I am w

D.'s be issued t university to be head of the liter Brother Wad \$470 for the Bur cles of jewelry

provement to th

ffairs there, and

September, past dlefield, N. Y. Rev. W. K. M gust, at the mee Penn. as an Ev On Wednesda was set apart to Baptist church

Rev. James V

Y. Baptist Regi CHRIST HART

WESTI

Dear Brother, tour to the West to time to give a reached our Asso parture from H. course introducto deliberations of doubtless been

My journey to sant. The Britis stage. We found and agreeable con ing facts in relation rebuking a decide occasionally obtr Consul is an Epis I took my favours myself in Schene My passage on ing worthy of spe sides many passe

found that money one in travelling. way, and retarded freed, at Syracuse and to exchange t us at the table for I left the Conal Stage rout at Au containing severa of worship; an Ac

and a Prison. Th covering five acres gular dome, on w uniform supporting vision of the conce sombre walls enclo regretted that my l amine the interior. The Baptists in The Church consi

members. The particular cated by the resign brethren are anxic an important place Spirits of all flesh, From the Christian Watchman. MISSION TO SIAM

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It will be recollected that the Rev. John Taylor Jones had been designated to commence a Christian Mission in Siam. No doubt he has begun his operations there, and we hope with encouragement under the blessing of God. Our friends will be pleased to learn some particulars from him in his own language. Bankok, where he commences his mission, is the capitol of Siam, and has four hundred thousand inhabitants.

Feb. 25, 1833.

commander is an American, (Burgess). We have endeavored to make our stay here subservient to the immediate promotion of Christianity, by weekly preaching,-and to our ultimate usefulness in Siam, by a daily study of the Siamese language. Our facilities are not the best, and yet, in most respects, as good as can be

had at present.

The spirit of enterprise among American Baptists,

The spirit of enterprise among American Baptists, as disclosed in the proceedings of Tract, Education, and Missionary Societies, publised in the papers and reports, is animating. If their prayers and faith are comensurate with their activity, they will do much. I delight to see young men come forward in such a cause. It is soul cheering to see the names of some, who when and observeth these things, even they shall understand I left America, had no interest in the cause of Christ. now employing the vigor of their early manhood in the noble endeavor to spread the influence of heavenly truth far and wide. I hail the Tract Society, lately formed in Boston, as destined to achieve a vast amount of good for other nations, and trust that hereafter some streams from that fountain will convey fertility and life even to Siam.

In America, the foundation has long been laid .-They are now rearing a noble superstructure. May they be kept humt-le, and give all the glory to God. In Siam it is far otherwise. The foundation is yet to be laid, and Oh! how much wisdom it requires to lay it aright! Let unceasing prayers ascend for ou. direction by "the wisdom that is from above." Much time, perhaps many years must pass before even the rubbish can be removed. Though the difficulties are great, we do not go desponding. Our confidence is in God, and the excellency " of our cause cannot hurt it." Success, however deferred, is certain. "The council of the Lord, that shall stand." O had we more of the "mind that was also in Christ Jesus," then should we have no occasion for despondency. Thanks to our God, success is not demanded of us, nor are we required to propa-gate a religion devised on earth! Pray that we may be humble and diligent. We are greatly refreshed by the assurance that you do remember us in the closet and in

P. S. I know that some Christian friends have sometimes a desire to testify their affection to Missionaries and the Christian cause, by sending some small articles if they knew what would be acceptable. For their sakes allow me to say that we shall probably find use for a Geography for beginners, (Mr. Fowle's or Mrs. Willard's,) an Arithmetic for beginners, (Fowle's and Colburn's,) a few copies of Mrs. Judson's Memoirs. (any edition,) and annually a ream of letter paper .-Such as I am writing on costs about eight dollars here. Other little works pertaining to intellectual or moral culture would not be amiss."

President Wayland and Rev. Mr. Pattison have happily succeeded in raising \$2500 in the city towards enlarging the library of Brown University, and they have a larger amount in prospect. Of the sum obtained, John Bowen, Esq. subscribed \$1000. We apprehend that when the addition is made to the library now in contemplation that our University will not be for a thorough education.

We learn that more than 50 students have entered

for the present term. We would respectfully suggest one additional im provement to the gentlemen who are at the head of affairs there, and that is, that no more honorary D. D.'s be issued to Baptist preachers. Ought not this university to be an example, standing as it does at the head of the literature in our denomination?

Brother Wade acknowledges the receipt of about \$470 for the Burman Mission and more than sixty arti- by Rev. Elijah Weaver. clos of jewelry for the same .- N. Y. Baptist Pepos-

ORDINATIONS.

Rev. W. K. Mott was ordained on the 29th of August, at the meeting of the Bridgewater Association, Penn. as an Evangelist.

Y. Baptist Register.

# CHRISTIAN SECRETARY.

HARTFORD, OCTOBER 26, 1833.

WESTERN CORRESPONDENCE.

No 1. East Bloomfield, N. Y. Oct. 15, 1833.

Dear Brother, I commenced, as you know, on Wednesday last a to time to give a few particulars of my journey. I reached our Association at Norfolk on the day of my de-

My journey to Albany on Thursday was quite plea-The British Consul, at New York, was in the stage. We found him to be an intelligent, well read, and agreeable companion. He gave us some interest. Rev. Philander D. Gillet. ing facts in relation to his native land, and assisted in Consul is an Episcopalian. At 10 o'clock, on Friday, I took my favourite Rail Road Car, and soon found

myself in Schenectady.

My passage on the Canal was distinguished by noth-My passage on the Canal was distinguished by nothing worthy of special note. We had on board, besides many passengers, \$120,000 in specie; but we found that money is not always an accommodation to Acceptance moved by Rev. J. Peck; seconded by Rev. Ichabod Clark.

A Report on the Indian Station at Tonawanda. The way, and retarded our progress. We were glad to be freed, at Syracuse, from "beholding it with the eyes," and to exchange the viluable seats which it furnished as at the table for more comfortable chairs and set-

I left the Canal at Jordan, and crossed over to the Stage rout at Auburn. This is a flourishing town, and a Prison. The Auburn Prison, distinguished for the Convention was then read. covering five acres of land, and surmounted by a singular dome, on which stands a brass sentinel in full miform supporting arms. He has "eyes that see not;" else he is so situated as to take a very general super- brother G. F. Davis, the Report was accepted, and or regretted that my brief stay would not allow me to examine the interior.

The Baptists in Auburn are now erecting a Meeting- by brother G. F. Davis. house of limestone, 80 by 56 on the Main Street. house of limestone, 80 by 56 on the Main Street.

This morning the session was resumed at eight o'clock. Prayer by Rev. E. W. Clark. Resolutions in

&c. I had a pleasant season in preaching here on the Lord's-day in a Hall fitted up for the temporary ac-

commodation of the people.

On Monday morning, I left Auburn at 4 o'clock. Soon after the break of day crossed the Cayuga Lake on a bridge of more than a mile in length. The towns through which I passed during the day were new, flourishing, and remarkably beautiful for situation. Geneva stands at the head of Seneca Lake, a most delightful sheet of water. Among the public buildings, I Extract of a letter from the Rev. John Taylor Jones, palians. A fellow passenger informed me that the to the Pastor of a church in Boston, dated Singapore, average number of students is forty. There is but one edifice, and that is stone. The want of gover. "After a delay here for more than three months, we expect to embark for Bankok to morrow evening, Our progress of the Seminary. Episcopal and Baptist Lit. mental patronage is said to be the reason of the slow erary Institutions in this country receive but little pap of this sort to nourish them.

Canandaigua is a Shire town, and also stands on a Lake. Every thing bears the impress of industry, enterprise, and wealth.

I arrived at East Bloomfield about 4 o'clock, P. M. and just as I was inquiring for some conveyance to the residence of a brother in the N. E. part of the town, Providence, that has always been exceedingly kind to me, sent another brother from Caledonia who took me in his carriage, and "brought me on my journey." This may seem at first a trifling incident: but in reference to providential dealings it is said, " Whoso is wise the loving kindness of the Lord."

To morrow I expect, God willing, to attend the New-York Baptist Convention; and my next will give you some account of its early proceedings. DELTA. Yours, truly,

No. 2.

EAST MENDON, N. Y. Oct. 17, 1833.

I arrived in this town from East Bloomfield, on the 15th instant, to attend the New York Baptist Convention. On Tuesday evening a discourse was delivered by Rev. John I. Fulton, from Matthew xxii. 4. The theme of the preacher was, "The universal obligation of men to believe the Gospel." His sentiments were good, and his manner impassioned. The people seem-

were made upon their minds. On Wednesday morning, the Convention was opened with prayer by Rev. Joseph Elliott. Both the preachers appointed having failed, the Convention sermon was preached by Rev. Mr. Wade. the Missionary, from Matthew xxviii. 20. "Lo, I am with you always, even unto the end of the world." In illustrating the text, Mr. Wade gave a deeply affecting account of the Burman religion-the sufferings and labors of h mself and fellow laborers-the success attending their missionand the character of the native converts. I should judge that nearly all present were repeatedly in tears. The presence of the Burman and Karen, "the first fruits" of the mission, in their native costume, imparted additional interest to the occasion. At the close of the Faculty at Waterville, should we tail and honey"—had they proceeded directly on they the sermon they ascended the pulpit, and answered sev. to say of them; that they are well known to be masters would have arrived about the mill at the time of the One question was, Do you feel it your duty to pray for the American Christians? The Burman answered, and greatly beloved by the members of college. With but when I get home, and find people so much more two such colleges within reach, as Brown University Journal. wicked, I am afraid I shall forget to pray for the American disciples." Another question was, "Did the people persecute you when you became a disciple?" The Burman replied, "Yes, they drove me away from them." I then asked him whether he was not tempted to renounce his religion when he was thus persecuted by his countrymen? He promptly answered, "With regard to going back to idolatry, I could not think of that; I wanted to see how far they would carry their now in contemplation that our University will not be second to any literary institution in the United States persecution; and the more they persecuted me, I preached Christ the harder." The Burman repeated the Alphabet of his native tongue, and the Karen and the Taleing Alphabet. I have not time to add on this ubject. A collection was taken amounting to \$54 50.

The Convention was organized by the choice of Rev. O. C. Comstock, Moderator. Rev. Joseph Elliott, Scribe.
Prayer was offered by Rev. E. Galusha, and the Con-

vention adjourned. At half past two o'clock P. M. the Convention again assembled, when the Throne of Grace was addressed

The certificates of the delegates were received, and grave? See Job xxx. 23. The certificates of the delegates were received, and the names of members entered. There was a large number. It was interesting to notice the manner in Jews differ from ours? See St. Mark ii. 4—11, Luke

which the immense congregation came "up to the v. 19. Rev. James W. Green was ordained on the 11th of house of God" from various directions. Many came September, pastor of the 1st Baptist Church in Mid-dlefield, N. Y. in large waggons drawn by two horses, containing from six to ten persons each. I counted 136 carriages around the meeting-house. At the adjournment Rev. O. C. Comstock prayed.

After the dismission one of the brethren gave the following appointments: "The Board will meet at the On Wednesday the 11th ult. Rev. Loomis Ransted School-house, Sister Wade will meet the females in was set spart to the Gospel ministry, as pastor of the this house and make some communications on the Baptist church in the village of Frankfort, N. Y .- N. Burman Mission, and brother D . . . . will preach to the males in the grave yard. I hope all who are deart will go and hear him." I at first thought it would be a thankless task to preach to such a congregation; but recollecting that Jesus says, "The dead shall hear," &c. I took courage, and repaired to the place appointed. A grave was my footstool, and the marble slab crected in memory of its mouldering tenant, my pulpit. The place of meeting, and the brevity of time allowed to the service, suggested to my mind the words of Solomon, as appropriate to the occasion : (Ecclesiastes ix. 10.) "Whatsoever thy hand findeth to do, do it with thy might, for there is no work nor device, nor knowtour to the Western country, and I propose from time ledge, nor wisdom in the g'are." The season was

Mrs. Wade's meeting with the females was fully at. parture from H. in season to listen to a part of the discourse introductory to business and to participate in the course introductory to business, and to participate in the deliberations of the day. By another hand you have sisting of \$24 93; four strings of gold beads; two sets of ear-drops; ten or twelve gold rings; two silk handkerchiefs; one cotton handkerchief; one black lace veil; one paper of silk, and one muslin cap. Comment is unnecessary.

The evening session was opened with prayer by

rebuking a decided infidel from West-Hartford, who A Report was made on the union of the Baptist York, recommending the renewal of the lease for publishing the Register, as the paper of the Convention. The Report was accepted. The Treasurer made his Report. From this document it appeared that \$4863 05 had been expended. Balance on hand \$3210 48.

> receipts had amounted to \$500. The Indians are expected to remove to the West. Rev. Jared D. Cole moved the acceptance of the Report ; Rev. Henry Davis seconded it. From the Agent's Report it appeared attack and was defeated. that he had collected during the year more than \$400. An agent, especially such an one as Rev. J. Peck, is a

valuable auxiliary to a Convention.
On motion of Rev. P. D. Gillett, seconded by brother on motion of Rev. P. D. Gillett, seconded by brother dentaining several thousand inhabitants; five houses of worship; an Academy; a Theological Institution; and a Prison. The Auburn Prison, distinguished for and a Prison. The Auburn Prison, distinguished for the Board of Directors, detailing the operations of the Board of Directors of the Board of Directors of Direct its excellent discipline, is an immense pile of limestone, churches had received aid; and an aggregate of 3 years of ministerial service, had been performed among the destitute of this State.

On motion of Rev. Jonathan Going, seconded by vision of the concern. The keeper told me that these dered to be published. All the brethren accompanied sombre walls enclose about seven hundred convicts. I their resolutions with remarks. Much interest was

At half past nine the Convention adjourned. Praye

members. The pastoral office was not long since va-cated by the resignation of Rev. Mr. Blair, and our brethren are anxiously looking for a successor. It is an important place. "Let the Lord, the God of the Spirits of all flesh, set a man over the congregation." | Delta. | Delta. | Delta. | WATERVILLE COLLEGE.

It is already known to the public, that the Rev. Ruand has accepted the Presidency of the interesting, anticipated Congress and the destinies of Europe.

We are enabled to state, that the last official accounts important, and flourishing college at Waterville, Me. Among the numerous literary institutions in our country, this college already holds an important station; troops under the orders of General Bourmont would be observed the Geneva College in the hands of Episco- Baptists, and is designed to be under their superintendall, it has superior claims upon their patronage and their prayers. Upon the resignation of its late talented and devoted President, the Rev. Jeremiah Chapin, ple reason to congratulate themselves, the denomination, and the interests of sound learning. The first Baptist church and Society in Salem, Mass. of which These are the only particulars which have reached us. he was the beloved and eminently successful pastor, have subjected themselves to great self-denial in submitting to what they considered a call of duty, to re. Dublin Eve. Post. lease Mr. Babcock from their service; that he might give himself to increased care and labor in another part of the vineyard : nor could it be with less painful of his health, and is succeeded by the Marquis Wellesrecollections and anticipations on his part, that he ley, who will leave London for Dublin on or about the leaves a people greatly endeared to him, to assume extended, diversified, and, (to him) untried responsibilities. There are now one hundred students confacts are cheering in reference to the moral state of the college. But we have the best authority for adding, obtaining at the cheapest rate, and with the least exposixty students are now devoting three hours a day to pected to come forth to the duties of life, in the posses. sion of sound minds in sound bodies; to bless the world with the fruits of their labor bestowed upon intellectual culture. It would be injustice to the other nembers of the Faculty at Waterville, should we fail which they are devoted; are energetic working-men; and greatly beloved by the members of college. With loss is estimated at one thousand dollars.-Springfield at Providence, R. I. and Waterville College in Maine, if our denomination fail to send its sons to one of them for an education, when sent at all, mankind may justly reproach us, nay, we must reproach ourselves with proving recreant to our own best interests. SOCIETY FOR SCRIPTURAL INVESTI-

# GATION.

QUESTIONS ON ACTS V.

1. Did Ananias and Sapphira act voluntarily in selling their possession,-and in bringing "the price" to the

2. Did they profess to be believers in the Lord Jesus 3. In attempting to deceive the apostles, how could

they be said "to lie to the Holy Ghost?
4. How did the Jews bury their dead? See Luke vii. 11-16. Gen. xxiii. 1 Sam. xxv. 1, 1 Kings ii. 34. 5. What do the Jews term a burying place, or the

8. What is meant by "being vexed with unclean

spirits ?" v. 16. 9. Who were those with the high priest? verse 17. 10. What is meant by the "common prison?"

11. What are angels? At what period of the Jewish nation were names first assigned to angels?

12. How could the doors of the prison be opened, and the apostles brought forth without the knowledge of the

keepers? 13. What are meant by "all the words of this life ?" verse 20. 14. Why did the high priest call the council or san-

hedrim together? 15. What do you understand by the "senate of the children of Israel?" 16. Of what did the high priest accuse the apostles?

17. What is meant by "being cut to the heart?" terse 33. 18. Who was Gamaliel; and what office did he hold? 19. Who was Theudas, and at what time d.d he ex-

20. Who was Judas of Galilee? See St. Luke 21. What is meant by the "days of the taxing?"

22. What do we learn from verse 38 and 39? 23. Which sect was most anxious to silence the apos-

tles, the Pharisees or the adducees? 24. At what time did these sects have their origin? 25. Which was the most numerous and influential

26. To which sect do the modern Jews mostly be-Meeting Thursday evening, Nov. 7, at 7 o'clock.

From the N. Y. Daily Advertiser. EIGHT DAYS LATER FROM ENGLAND AND FRANCE.

The great staple Cotton has declined about a penny in the Liverpool and Havre market. The Queen of Portugal had been received by the

voung Queen.

life by shipwreck in the Gulf of Finland.

All was quiet in France. The papers are filled with greater may be had if necessary.

It is supposed that this boat will be able to carry at

&c.; together with Major Downing's letters, repub. of construction, and propelling power, will be about 50 lished from this paper.

His Majesty the Emperor of Russia had reached rowly escaped shipwreck in attempting the passage rom St. Petersburg to Stettin by a steamboat. He had veen at last obliged to put back to St. Petersburg, thrown astern; whereby the hindrance commonly occavhence he made the journey by land. The storm was sioned by "suction" will be avoided. o violent at St. Petersburg also on the 29th and 30th

fate, we find that some of the French liberal journals; had actually given him a watery grave in the neighborbood of Dantzig, and seemed to think that his death "by fus Babcock, Jr. has been unanimously appointed to, the visitation of God" would have some effect on the

from Lisbon were of such a character as to leave little doubt that the result of an attack on Lisbon by the and ranks deservedly high. As it was founded by the favourable to the constitutionalists. Don Pedro had 7,000 regular troops under the Duke of Terceira, and was, besides, drawing 11,000 rations daily at Lisbon, ence, though conducted with the utmost liberality to so that his entire force amounted to 18,000 men, all well provided, except with muskets, of which there was a deficiency. Bourmont's force was under 16,000, most pen, Mr. Charles Mather, to Miss Mary L. Hathaway, provided, except with muskets, of which there was a of whom were in a ragged state, and many hundreds daughter of Mr. Luther Hathaway, all of Suffield. waiting for an opportunity to desert.

gales, with her owner, Mr. Hargrave, his lady and four children on board. The body of Mrs. Hargrave, it is said, has been washed on shore near Aberystwith.

In Canton, by the Rev. J. M. Graves, Mr. Luke -Eve. Packet.

The above melancholy account is too truly confirmed; father, mother, and five children, have all perished .-

The Marquis of Anglesea retires from the Vice-regal office in Ireland, in consequence of the precarious state 20th inst. The Duke of Argyll succeeds Lord Wellesley in the office of Lord High Steward.

In a letter from a merchant at Pera, a suburb o bilities. There are now one hundred students con-nected with the college, two thirds of whom are pious; favorite Sultana, the Empress Enildas has cloped from most of whom are approved for the ministry. Such the Seraglio with a young officer of the Chasseurs of Novogorod.

Explosion .- The powder mill, in Southwick, belong. that, perhaps no college presents greater facilities for ing to Col. Solomon Smith, exploded on Friday eve- son of Capt. Moseley Talcott, aged 5. ning. The concussion was tremendous, the shock having been sensibly felt as far as Monson in one diof men to believe the Gospel." His sentiments were good, and his manner impassioned. The people seem. ed attentive, and I trust that favorable impressions Good board is furnished at one dollar per week; and The people seem. Good board is furnished at one dollar per week; and ford—happily no person was injured. The geering of the mill was not in perfect order, and it is supposed that born in Hartford, Conn. brought up in a pious family the powder had become ignited by a spark caused by in Granville, Mass, where he became hopefully pious mechanical labour, by which they earn from one to friction in the machinery. Four small buildings con- and with comparatively small advantages, entered uptwo dollars or more each, in the week. Removed as stituted the mill, three of which were blown to atoms, on the work of the Christian ministry as an evangelist, they are, from the corrupting allurements and vices of ing contained about forty kegs of the best powder, large cities, and subjecting themselves to a portion of about which the explosion had scattered brands and manual labor, the graduates of Waterville may be ex | cinders-this the "powder boys" surrounded, kicked | pit labor, or discovered an equal measure of originality, away the brands and extinguished the fire, saving the or fruitfulness of mind. He was a man of fervent building and the powder; a deed of desperate daring piety, and po-sessed the power of ministering remarkand fool hardiness that few would be guilty of.

Two young men were proceeding to the mill just be fore the explosion, to stop the machinery. On their way they stopped at a neighbour's, a few minutes, for "bread eral questions propounded to them by different brethren. of the several branches of literature and science to explosion. These two chaps should ever have a fond-About one hundred kegs of powder exploded. The

CRAWFORDSVILLE, (Ind.) Oct. 2. STORM .- On Saturday last we were visited with a most violent storm, destroying timber in great quantities, and we understand some few cattle in the neighboring country. Some thirty five miles south, it is reported to have been a most tremendous hurricane levelling every thing before it. A citizen of this place, who was ten or twelve miles south of Greencastle, Putnam county, during the storm, with a team, relates a most distressing story. He says, at the commencement of the storm he was in company with another wagon, in which there were a man, his wife and four children, the woman it appears, was in the back part of the wagon, with one child in her arms; the wind blew at such a terrible rate that their horses would not proceed, and while in this situation, a falling tree came in contact with their wagon, and instantly killed the woman and child which fore part of the wagon escaped unhart.

Greencastle, a young man and his horse were killed: vited to attend. and another man had his leg broken and horse killed, by the falling timber. A number of cattle also shared the same fate.

Since the above was in type, we are informed that a coon," yesterday (Tuesday) morning, which unroofed houses, destroyed timber, &c. to a great extent.

Commercial intercourse with France.-The Right Hon. Poulett Thompson has taken his departure for the continent, where he has long been negotiating a commercial treaty with France, calculated to cement the good understanding between the two countries, by improving a free commercial intercourse, equally advantageous to both .- Globe.

punished with increased severity, from which the delinfour years' imprisonment, and to be kept to hard labor afflicted and weakened by unhappy difficulties in this country, before the term of transportation begins. The same punishment is provided for horse stealing, &c.—Vide the recent act for repealing the penalty of death for house-breaking, &c.

A letter, under date of September 30th, received in in the 1st Society, on Wednesday the 6th day of No-New York from Vernon, Alabama, states that Gov. vember next, at 9 o'clock, A. M. A punctual attend-Gayle has ordered out the militia to fight the United ance is requested. States' troops in the Creek nation.

ROBBERY .- A trunk belonging to Mr. Hyde, of Baltimore, containing \$28,880 in bank notes, was stolen from the stage on i's way to Fredericksburg, from this city. The trunk was afterwards found about two miles from the city. A part of the money amounting to \$12,000 was found near the Lancasterian school on Monday evening. The remainder with the exception of a few hundred dollars has since been recovered. It was found secreted in a dwelling house in this city. Two colored persons have been taken up, a third named Minor has made his escape.

A NEW FASHIONED STEAMBOAT .- The Daily Troy Press gives a description of a Steamboat on an entirely new plan, which Mr. Burden, an ingenious mechanic King of England as the legitimate sovereign of Portu. of that place, is now building. He has constructed gal, and with great pomp and splendour. Sweden had two huge trunks, (made of staves,) each 300 feet long, followed France and England in acknowledging the and 8 feet diameter in the centre, tapering off each way to a point. These trunks are to be placed side by side, Bourmont was marching against Lisbon with 16,000 sixteen feet apart at the centre, and connected together men; and some accounts state that he had made an by transverse timbers, upon which the deck is to be laid and the machinery placed. It is designed to propel The Emperor of Russia came very near losing his the boat with one wheel only, which is to be placed between the trunks at the centre. The buckets will be The King of Spain appears to have nine lives. Ad. sixteen feet long, and the diameter of the wheel con-

The English papers contain full accounts of President least an equal burden with an ordinary one, while the Jackson's journey to Philadelphia, New-York, Boston, saving in materials (there being no timber,) weight, cost per cent. The resistance encountered by the bow of a His Majesty the Emperor of Russia had reached common boat from the water it is thought will be Schwedt, on the Oder, on the 6th inst. and he had nar. avoided; first by presenting a breadth of beam merely nominal; and second, by the action of the wheel in the centre, the water, instead of accumulating at the bow, peen tossed three days in the Gulf of Finland, and had will be carried through between the two trunks and

The boat will be 300 feet long, and forty wide. It is ilt. that it was feared there would be another great in. expected to have a speed of twenty-five miles an hour, ext session and attion; in fact, part of the city was laid under water, bany, is to and the roof of the winter palace was destroyed. In the interval of uncertainty which prevailed as to his already been rolled into the Hudson.—Spirit of the Age. Oct. 26. MARRIED.

In this city, on the 21st inst. by Rev. George Phip . pen, of Suffield, Rev. John B. Cooke, of Livingston. New Jersey, and late a student at the Newton Theological Institution, to Miss Susan L. Huntington, daugh. ter of Hezekiah Huntington, Esq. of this city.

Mr. and Mrs. Cooke immediately took the stage for Salem, Mass. from whence they are to embark the present week for the Kingdom of Siam in the East, to join the American Baptist Mission in that land of

In Tolland, by Rev. Levi Walker, Jr. Mr. Francis fears were entertained by many, that the office could not soon be as favorably filled. But in the choice and acceptance of Mr. Babcock, the community have amaceptance of Mr. Babcock, the community have a maceptanc In Marlborough, by Oliver Phelps, Esq. Mr. Orrin

Winchel, to Miss Caroline C. Gibbons, both of Granville, Mass. Mr. William A. Stewart, to Miss Melissa Clarke, both of Blanford, Mass. Mr. Peter Taleo, of

New Hartford, to Miss Sally McNary, of Canton. At Deep River, on the 4th inst. by the Rev. O. Spen-cer, Oliver C. Carter, Esq. to Miss Martha J. Brock-On the 23d instant, by the Rev. Asahel Morse, Dr. Flavel B. Graham, to Miss Caroline Phelps, daughter of

Launcelot Phelps, Esq. DIED.

In this city, Mr. Normand Smith, Jun. aged 38. In this city, William Isauc, aged 2 years, son of Mr.

Isaac Gilbert. In this city, Maria, daughter of Mr. James Burt,

aged one year. In Mariborough, on the 21st inst. of the croup. Lee.

In Granville, New York, on the 28th ult. Rev. Lemuel Haynes, aged 80 years. He was a colored

This aged and devoted servant of Jesus Christ, was

when not far from twenty-seven years of age. During a service of more than fifty years in the church, few have performed a greater amount of pulably, to the comfort of the afflicted.

CIRCULAR

OF THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE OF THE CONNECTI-CUT TEMPERANCE SOCIETY.

Connecticut Temperance Society, held at Hartford, October 16th, 1833.

Resolved to recommend and appoint a Convention of the friends of Temperance in this State, to be held at Middletown, on Tuesday the 3d day of December next, at 2 o'clock P. M. to consider the best means of extending by general diffusion of information, and the exertion of a kind and persuasive moral influence, the principle of abstinence from the use of ardent spirit,

throughout the community.

Resolved that said Convention consist of Delegates from the several County, District, Town, and other

Temperance Associations in this State. Resolved that the American Temperance Society. and the State Temperance Societies of other States be, and they are hereby invited to send delegates to the Convention.

In behalf of the Committee, SAMUEL H. RIDDEL, Secretary.

The Dedication of the new Baptist Meeting-house she had in her arms crushing the wagon into atoms .- in Southington, will take place on Thursday, the 1st The man, and the other three children who were in the of November. Services to commence at 10 o'clock, A. M. Rev. R. H. Neale is expected to preach on He also states, that about twelve miles this side of the occasion. Ministering brethren and others are in-

IRENUS ATKINS.

NOTICE.

A Ministers meeting will be held in King street, in severe hurricane visited the neighborhood of "Big Rac- the north west part of Danbury, at the house of Deac. Thomas Sherwood, on Tuesday the 5th of Nov. next. The ministering brethren are requested to meet early in the morning of said day, as a committee appointed to revise the Constitution of the Union Association, have appointed to meet on the same day and at the same place. SILAS AMBLER.

NOTICE.

A Protracted meeting will be held with the first Forgery.—This species of crime will, in future, be half past ten, A. M. Ministering and other brethren quents can have no chance of escaping. The judges are earnestly invited to attend, and labor for the spirhave now been empowered to order those convicted to itual good of this church, which has been greatly SILAS AMBLER.

NOTICE. THE Farmers Society of Suffield, will hold their Annual Cattle Show and Fair near the Meeting-house

A. KENT, Secretary. Suffield, Oct. 17, 1833.

At a Court of Probate holden at Bristol, within and for the District of Bristol, on the 23d day of October, 1. D. 1833. Present HENRY A. MITCHELL, Esq. Judge.

N motion of George Welch and Rollin Atkins, executors of the last will and testament of Austin Bishop, late of Bristol, within said district, deceased. This Court doth decree that six months be allowed the creditors of said estate to exhibit their claims against the same to said executors after they shall have given public notice of this order, by advertising the same in a newspaper published in l'artford, and by

posting the same on a public sign-post in said town of Bristol. Certified from Record.
HENRY A. MITCHELL, Judge. All persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment to

GEORGE WELCH, Executors.

NOTICE.

At a Court of Probate holden at Simsbury within and for the District of Simsbury, on the 2nd day of October, A. D. 1833. Present, JOHN O. PETTIBONE, Esq. Judge.

N motion of John Case, Administrator on the es. within said district, deceased.

This Court doth decree that six months be allowed the creditors of said estate to exhibit their claims against the same to said Administrator, after he shall have given public notice of this order, by advertising the same in a newspaper published in Hartford, and by posting the same on a public sign-post in said town of Canton. Certified from Record.

JOHN O. PETTIBONE, Judge.

Oct. 28. FOR SALE OR RENT,

One half of SLIP No. 74, in the Baptist Church, inquire of OLMSTED & CHAPIN.

O. H. e that

#### POETRY.

For the Christian Secretary. Versification of 1st Corinthians, chapter xiii. verses 1st

Could I like angels paint the love of God; With tongue like theirs proclaim his works abroad, How base my service! and how mean my part! If Charity did not possess my heart.

Could I like prophets which have lived before, Teach millions their Creator to adore; My teaching all would be an empty show, If Charity, pure charity I did not know.

Had I all knowledge heaven or earth could give, And should I perfect as the angels live; My knowledge, and my walk would be a feint, If Charity did not perfect the saint.

Were I the gift of prophecy possess'd, And did each sacred passion fire my breast; I still should act a hypocritic part, If Charity did not direct my heart.

Had I a faith which could becalm the sea, And to the mountains say, removed be, My faith how weak ! and my pretence how vain, If Charity did not within me reign.

Should I, possessing lands and heaps of gold, To feed the poor most freely have them sold; Or give my body to devouring flame, Without true Charity I nothing am.

Hartford, Oct. 22, 1832.

From the London Christian Observer.

MR. WILBERFORCE.

It is instructive to observe the early Parliamentary career of this great man. If there motion of Lord Hawkesbury, it was postponed manners, his look, were all conciliatory, even question. On the 10th of June, in 1806, Mr. to persuasive tenderness: yet we have already Fox, being then in office, brought it forward at Wilberforce into some acrimony of retort, in which he was held in that House and in the they were no match for their apparently insignificant when Mr. Pitt checked him for his imprudence, country, could be better qualified for the telling him "it was far beyond his powers as task. his wishes, to contend with such an opponent as Burke in abuse and personality.

must hasten on to that great question, to which humanity and justice, even when backed by pop- od. the Abolition of the Slave-Trade. It was in ted on the superior influence of Ministerial pow-1788 that Mr. Wilberforce first gave notice of er. The Bill, under the auspices of Govern- was equally the field of battle, between rats, mice, his purpose to draw the attention of the Legis- ment, passed the Lower House by a majority of cock-roaches and ants killing them. A huckster nelature to this subject; but indisposition prevent- 114 to 15; and through the efforts of Lord Gren- gro came up selling cakes, and seeing the uproar, ed him from executing it; and on the 9th of wille, was, at length, triumphant in the Lords. And the family and servants standing out in the May in that year, Mr. Pitt undertook the duty But the triumph was fairly given to Mr. Wilber-sun, he said—"Ah, Misses, you have got the blessfor him. A resolution passed the House, that it would proceed in the next session to consider mations on re-entering the House after his sucthe state of the Slave-Trade, and the measures cess; and the country re-echoed the applause first observed the ants; and about twelve the battle it might be proper to adopt with respect to it. from shore to shore. Even at that early period of his life, so well acthat both Pitt and Fox expressed their convic- necessary: every one among us, high or low, hour more the ants began to decamp, and soon not tion that the question could not be confided to rich or poor, has been more or less familiar with one was to be seen within doors, but the grass round abler hands. Before the House proceeded with his virtues; for, in private or in public, the man the house, was full of them; and they seemed now the inquiry, Sir William Dolben, the member was still the same. He had formed a little para- feasting on the remnant of their prey, which had for the university of Oxford, moved for leave to dise around him, and it attended him wherever been left on the road to their nests; and so the feastbring in a bill to regulate the transportation of slaves. The bill was lost upon a question of slaves. The bill was lost upon a question of privilege: but, in its passage through both Houses, evidence at great length was examined been left on the road to their nests; and so the feast-ing continued till about four o'clock, when the black bring continued till about ed, proving all the horrors of the system. We or abroad. He was happy in himself, for he who were too sluggish to make good their retreat. thing." have been much struck in the perusal of the wished and he sought the happiness of all around By five o'clock the whole was over; before sun down tween the pro-slavery men of that day and their emanation from that principle of love which and they told me they had seen the black birds hovsuccessors in the present. Lord Thurlow seemed to govern every action and every ering about the almond trees as early as seven in talked pathetically, not of the murder of the thought; a brighter coruscation of that light the morning. I never saw these black-birds before slaves, but of the ruin of the traders; Lord Syd- which radiated in all directions, and spread or since, and the negroes assured me that they nevney eulogized the tender legislation of Jamaica; warmth and comfort on all within its rays. He er were seen but at such times. the Duke of Chandos deprecated universal in- lived for others; he died for himself, to enjoy in surrection; and the Duke of Richmond propo- all its fulness the heaven which he had endeavsed a clause of compensation!

again brought the question before the House, entirely rested for salvation. introducing it with one of those powerful and In his domestic life, Mr. Wilberforce was playimpressive speeches which have justly classed ful and animated to a degree which few would him among the most eloquent men of his day. have supposed, who had been accustomed to re-He offered a series of resolutions for their con- gard him only as the leader of the religious sideration and future adoption; and on the 25th world. He was extremely fond of children, and of May the debate was renewed. The usual would enter into their gambols with the gaiety evasion of calling for further evidence was of a school-boy. We need scarcely add, that he successfully practised by his opponents, and was the idol of his own. Their veneration, the further consideration of the matter was ad- their filial attachment, bordered on enthusiasm; journed to the following session. Sir William their hourly attendance on his wants, resem-Dolben's act, however, for the regulation of the bled the maternal anxiety of a widowed parent trade, was passed.

postponed. In the following year another com- every expression of the thought. He was selslave traders in 1791 were not more accessible ter years. to the voice of reason, or the cry of humanity, or the reproach of conscience, than slave-owners of 1833; and his motion was lost by a majority of 75.

But Mr. Wilberforce was not to be discouraged. It was the noble trait of his long and useful life, that he uniformly adhered to princi- THE CHASSEUR ANTS AND THEIR PREY. ple: neither calumny, nor difficulty, nor defeat, could make him swerve, even for a moment, from his determined purpose: and by principle whose appearance was foreign to me; they were he triumphed. On the 3d of April, 1792, he smaller but not unlike an English crow, and were again moved the abolition; and he was again perched on a calabash tree near the kitchen. I opposed by all the virulence and all the sophistry of colonial interest. The West Indian ad- garden, what could be the cause of the appearance vocates recommended, then as now, palliatives of so many of those black birds. She said, and ameliorations, but protested against the dem be a sign of the blessing of God; dey are not only cure. Mr. Bailey talked of the great religious cultivation of the slaves: Mr. Vaughan recommended schools for education: Colonel Thornton predicted the ruin of our shipping : ment I was called to breakfast, and thinking it was aud Mr. Dundas had the merit of first proposing "gradual measures!" The ruse succeeded, and gradualism was carried by a majority served an uncommon number of chasseur ants crawof 68. Another attempt was made on the 27th ling about the floor of the room; my children were day of April, to alter the period of Abolition, annoyed by them and seated themselves on a table. fixed by Mr. Dundas for the first of January, 1800, to the first of January, 1793. This was lost by a majority of 49; but a compromise was subsequently effected, limiting the time to the evidence was required!

Lords, by a majority of 45 to 4. Is it that Peers, fected by the sufferings of their fellow-sub-

In 1795, Mr. Wilberforce moved an amendment on the Address. His object was to pro-

and it was carried by a majority of seventeen. windows of the room were glass, and a battle now On the 18th of February, 1796, Mr. Wilberforce ensued between the ants and jack-spaniards, hotly again brought the question forward; but on pursued on the pares of g'ass. The jack-spaniard ing for its interposition with the Colonial Legislatures to encourage the native population of the islands had been carried. The same bad by Mr. Canning.

We believe it was not till 1904 that Mr. Wilberforce renewed his attempts to awaken the Parliament to their duty: in that year, on the and crawled down again to the floor, dragging off 30th of May, he moved that the House should resolve itself into committee, and he prefaced his motion with one of the most impassioned speeches ever made within its walls. We have generally heard it acknowledged to have been generally heard it acknowledged to have been determined to take every advantage of such able the third reading, by a majority of thirty-six; but at so late a period of the session that it was too late to discuss it in the Lords; and, on the was a being gifted with more than human kind- to the ensuing session. This was the last time ness, it was Mr. Wilberforce. His tone, his that Mr. Wilberforce took the lead in this great seen him reproved for undue severity by Fox, Mr. Wilberforce's special request. He introand we next find him tutored in meekness by duced it with a high eulogium upon him. "No Pitt! In 1786, in a debate on the commercial relations with France, Burke had provoked Mr. eloquence, zeal in the cause, or the estimation the rats and mice, and strange as it may appear,

Bitter experience has since proved how little either talents or eloquence, zeal or public esti-We have not space to follow in detail the mation, have to do with the success of public I did not see one rat or mouse escape, and I am sure Parliamentary history of Mr. Wilberforce. We measures that have no better foundation than I saw a score carried off during a very short perihe devoted his best powers and his best days; ular opinion. Mr. Wilberforce rightly calcula-

debates, by the identity of tone and sophism be- him. The protection of the Negro was only an the negro houses were cleared in the same way ored to realize on earth, by following the foot-On the 12th of May, 1789, Mr. Wilberforce steps of that Saviour on whose atonement he

In 1790, Mr. Wilberforce revived the subject; ularly happy in conversation: his memory was but, though more evidence was taken, and on richly stored with classical allusion; a natural this occasion before a select committee, nothing poetry of mind constantly displayed itself; a effectual was done, and the question was again melodious cadence marked every thought and mittee above stairs was appointed to prosecute dom impassioned; not often energetic; but his the examination of witnesses; and on the 18th tones were mellifluous and persuasive, exactly of April, Mr. Wilberforce again opened the de- according with the sentiment they conveyed. bate with a copious and energetic argument. Those who studied the character of his elocu-Pitt, Fox, William Smith and other members, tion in public, cannot fail to recognize the same came forward to support him; but in vain; distinguishing traits in all the speeches of his la-

> Mrs. Carmichael in her "Domestie Manners and Society in the West Indies" gives the following curious and extraordinary account of the Chasseur Ant, common at Trinidad.—N. Y. Weekly Messenger.

One morning my attention was arrested at Laurel Hill (Trinidad), by a number of black-birds asked D. who at that moment came up from the ment I was called to breakfast, and thinking it was and around, and the multitudes of silent people, prosome superstitious idea of D's, I paid no further at- duced a scene which, connected with the idea of relitention to it. In about two hours after this, I obwhere their legs did not communicate with the

They did not crawl upon my person, but I was now surrounded by them. Shortly after this the walls of the room became covered by them, and 1st of January 1796. The Bill, however, did not pass the Lords. There, of course, further next, they began to take possession of the tables and chairs. I next thought it necessary to take refuge In 1794, Mr. Wilberforce limited his exertions in an adjoining room, separated only by a few asto the introduction of a bill to prohibit the supply of slaves to foreign colonies. It passed the

should have been summarily punished. There like the geese of Rome, have more intellect than were several ants on the steps of the stair, but they others to perceive approaching danger? or too were not near so numerous as in the room we had much strength of mind to be unseasonably af- left, but the upper room presented a singular spectacle: for not only were the floor and walls covered like the other room, but the roof was covered also.

The open rafters of a West India house at all times afford shelter to a numerous tribe of insects, mote a pacific relation with France; and, at a more particularly the cock-roach; but now their delater period of the session, he made another motion to the same effect; but we purposely retrained to battle, ascended in regular thick files to the rafters, and threw down the cock-roaches to their frain from entering upon this topic.

Nothing could long divert him from the theme comrades on the floor, who as regularly marched off of Abolition; and, even in the midst of these with the dead bodies of the cock-roaches, dragging busy times, he made an opportunity of again them away by their united efforts with amazing racalling to it the attention of the Legislature. pidity. Either the cock-roaches were stung to On the 26th of February he moved for leave to death on the rafters, or else the fall killed them. bring in his bill. Mr. Dundas moved an amend- The ants never stopped to devour their prey, but ment, for postponing the motion for six months; conveyed all to their store-house. The windward this occasion he failed, by a majority of four in may be called the wasp of the West Indies; it is favour of postponement; and he was defeated twice as large as a British wasp, and its sting is in by the same majority in 1798, although in the proportion more painful. It builds its nest in trees intervening year an address to the crown, pray- and old houses, and sometimes in the rafters of a success attended his exertions in 1799, although ly pursued on the window, alighted on the dress of on this occasion he was strenuously supported one of my children. I entreated her to sit still and remain quiet. In an almost inconceivable short space of time, a party of ants crawled upon her trock, surrounded, covered the two jack-spaniards, their prey, and doing the child no harm. From this room I went to the adjoining bed-chamber and hunters; I found the ants already inside; I supposed they must have got in at some opening at the hinges. I pulled out the linens on the floor, and with them hundreds of cock-roaches, not one of which escaped.

We now left the house, and went to the chambers, built at a little distance; but these all were in the same state. I next proceeded to open a storeroom at the other end of the house, for a place of foes. They surrounded them as they had the insect tribe, covered them over, and dragged them off with a celerity and union of strength, that no one

We next tried the kitchen-for the store-room and was formidable; soon after one o'clock the great We dare not presume to describe the charac-strife commenced with the rats and mice; and about and keep her religion to herself; she commenknowledged were his talents and his character, ter of this illustrious servant of God. Nor is it three, the houses were cleared. In a quarter of an ced preaching, and was troublesome. If any

> From the New York Mirror. FIRST IMPRESSIONS OF EUROPE.

EASTER SUNDAY. The ceremonies of Easter Sunday were performed where all the others should have been-in the body of St. Peter's. Two lines of soldiers, forming an aisle up the centre, stretched from the square without the portico to the sacred sepulchre. Two temporary platforms for the various diplomatic corps and other privileged persons occupied the sides, and the remainder of the church was filled by thousands of strangers, Roman peasantry, and contadini (in picturesque red boddices, and with golden bodkins through their hair,)

from all the neighbouring towns. A loud blast of trumpets, followed by military music, announced the coming of the procession. for an only child. Mr. Wilberforce was partic- two long lines of soldiers presented arms, and the esquires of the pope entered first, in red robes, follow. ed by the long train of proctors, chamberlains, mitrebearers, and incense-bearers, the men-at-arms escorting the procession on either side. Just before the car. dinals, came a cross-bearer, supported on either side by men in showy surplices carrying lights, and then came the long and brilliant line of white-headed cardinals, in scarlet and ermine. The military dignitaries of the monarch preceded the pope, a splendid mass of uniforms, and his holiness then appeared, supported, in his great gold and velvet chair, upon the shoulders of twelve men, clothed in red damask, with a canopy over his head, sustained by eight gentlemen, in short violet-colored silk mantles. Six of the Swiss guard (representing the six catholic cantons) walked near the his chair followed a troop of civil officers, whose appointments I did not think it worth while to inquire. The procession stopped when the pope was opposite descended. The tiara was lifted from his head by a cardinal, and he knelt upon a cushion of velvet and gold to adore the "sacred host," which was exposed upon the altar. After a few minutes he returned to music rang out anew, while the procession swept on to

the sepulchre. The spectacle was all splendor. The clear space through the vast area of the church, lined with glittering soldiery, the dazzling gold and crimson of the coming procession, the high papal chair, with the immense fan-banners of peacock's feathers, held aloft, the almost immeasurable dome and mighty pillars above gious worship, and added to by the swell of a hundred instruments of music, quite dazzled and overpowered

The high mass (performed but three times a year) proceeded. At the latter part of it the pope mounted to the altar, and, after various ceremonies, elevated the sacred host. At the instant that the small white wafer was seen between the golden candlesticks, the two immense lines of soldiers dropped upon their knees, and all the people prostrated themselves at the same in-

Lower House, but was also thrown out in the general-ship; for, had we trodden upon one, we tween the steps and the obelisk, in the centre of the piazza, and the immense area embraced by the two circling colonades was crowded by, perhaps, a number thousand people, with eyes directed to one single point. The variety of bright costumes, the gay livepoint. The variety of bright costumes, the gay livepoint. The variety of bright costumes, the gay livepoint. cling colonades was crowded by, perhaps, a hundred point. The variety of bright costumes, the gay its ries of the ambassadors' and cardinals' carriages, the ity and texture—Broadcloths from \$2.50 to \$12.00 per columns and fountains in which this gorgeous picture was contained, formed the grandest scene conceivable. In a few minutes the pope appeared in the balcony, over the great door of St. Peter's. Every hat in the vast multitude was lifted and every knee bowed in an integration of the contained and white Serge for Wrappers and Drawers; Rat. was contained, formed the grandest scene conceivable. gray old man lifting up his hands to heaven, and essing them!

The cannon of the castle of St. Angelo thundered. the innumerable bells of Rome pealed forth simultaneously, the troops fell into line and motion, and the children of the two hundred and fifty-seventh successor of St. Peter departed blessed.

In the evening all the world assembled to see the illumination, which it is useless to attempt to describe. The night was cloudy and black, and every line in the architecture of the largest building in the world was defined in light, even to the cross, which, as I have said before, is at the height of a mountain from the base. For about an hour it was a delicate but vast structure of shining lines, like the drawing of a glorious temple on the clouds. At eight, as the clock struck, flakes of fire burst from every point, and the whole building seemed started into flame. It was done by a simultaneous kindling of torches in a thousand points, a man stationed at each. The glare seemed to exceed that of nounday. No description

From the New York Observer.
THE ENGLISH SERVANT GIRL.

The other was an account of the remarkable conversion of a girl in the north of England, who was servant-maid at an inn, the substance of which is as follows:

"Jane," said a pious traveller, while the girl was serving his table, "do you ever pray?"

"No, sir, I never did such a thing in my life," said the girl lightly, and rather in con-

"Well, I want you to engage, that you will go by yourself on your knees, once a day, and offer to God a short prayer, which I will dictate to you, and which you can easily remember, till come this way again in a few months, and I will then give you a sovereign" (one pound sterling.) "The petition is this: O Lord, convert my soul, for Jesus Christ's sake. Amen. "I will do it," said Jane, with her characteris-

tic levity. "Remember," said the gentleman, "I shall depend upon your honesty."
"Remember," said Jane, "I shall depend up-

on the sovereign.'

The gentleman returned after some months, and took lodgings at the inn, expecting to see Jane. But as Jane did not appear, upon inquiry he was informed that she had left the house. "For what reason?" said the gentleman.
"Why, sir," said the servant, that filled her

place, "Jane got a new religion after you were here, and her mistress dismissed her.' "Call your mistress, will you?"

The mistress appeared, and the gentleman asked: "Madam, what has become of Jane?" "Why, sir, Jane got a notion to read her Bible and pray, which was all well enough, as she was a good girl, and a more faithful servant for all that. But she was not content to pray body did what she thought was wrong, she would contrive some way to rebuke them; and the worst of it was, our guests did not always escape her notice, if they drank a little too much, or behaved improperly. And such impertinence, you know, would not do in a public house like ours, we should lose our custom.

"And where is she?" said the gentleman. ne is at service at a n "Will you send for her? I wish to see her." Jane soon appeared, and the moment she saw

the gentleman, she fell back into a chair, and burst into tears. "What's the matter, Jane?"

As soon as she became a little composed, she was able, in a modest way, to communicate the substance of these facts:

"You remember sir, how you engaged me to say a prayer every day, and how lightly I entered into it for hire. I was as good as my word, and from that day commenced my task, and offered the petition regularly, as you gave it me: "O Lord, convert my soul, for Jesus ed, that its capital is not exposed to great losses by Christ's sake, Amen." One night after I had offered this prayer, and laid me down to sleep, I began to think of the wickedness of the bargain of Treat's Exchange Coffee House, State street, I had made, of my motives, of my levity, and solemn mockery. I was distressed beyond what I can tell; I could not sleep; I arose, fell down on my knees, and began to pray in earnest: I wept bitterly; I tried to confess all my sins; and found no peace of mind, till I found it in Christ."

"Well, Jane," said the gentleman, putting his hand to his purse, and taking and offering her a sovereign, "I owe you this sovereign."

"Had I ten thousand sovereigns, sir," said Jane in tears, lifting her hands with surprise at the offer, "I could never pay you what I owe." It is possible that some may feel an objection to this story on account of the eccentric and apparently exceptionable mode adopted by this gentleman in dealing with the mind and conscience of Jane. I confess, that I have liked the end of the story better than the beginning; pope, with drawn swords on their shoulders, and after nor can I approve of such eccentric methods, as patterns for imitation. I have presumed there were reasons in this case, which we cannot appreciate; and that probably Jane betrayed the "chapel of the holy sacrament," and his holiness some ruling passion, which suggested the proposal that was made to her. It is impossible the system of principles, by which criticism in the art for us in all cases to judge of propriety, inde- of elecution may be rendered intelligible and instructpendent of a knowledge of circumstance ive, definite and comprehensive. To which is added, a Whatever might have been the judgment and brief analysis of song and recitative. By James Rush, his chair, his tiara was again set on his head, and the discretion of the man, his mode of address seems M. D. o have been honored of God; and as it probably grew out of circumstances, it was not in that light, an eccentricity.

THE ST. SIMONIANS .- M. Eufantin, the father of the St. Simonians, and five of his apostles-namely, M. Holstein, a merchant, Oliver, a tarmer, Lambert and Fournal, mining engineers, and Alexis Petit, a gentle man of property, are about to proceed to Marseilles, where they will embark for Egypt, with the intention, it is said, of proposing to the Pacha to undertake the cutting of the canal across the Isthmus of Suez to join the Mediterranean to the Red Sea. A few days ago the proper officer went to the residence of these people in Paris, to serve upon them a Decree of the Council of Discipline, for refusing to do duty in the National Guard. M. Enfantin told him that he and his apostles were not present themselves on Wednesday at the Prefecture, to in Lee street. Those in want are invited to call, and submit to the imprisonment to which they had been sen-tenced for their default. The day passed, but none of them appeared. In the evening officers were sent to Menilmontant, with a warrant to take them into custody, but, to their astonishment, they found the house

#### J. W. DIMOCK, Merchant Tailor,

yard; Fashionable Striped and Plain Cassimeres, from \$1 25 to \$5 00 per yard; a great variety of Marseilles, Valencia, Silk, and Figured Velvet Vesting, from 3s, to tinetts, Circassians, Velvets, Fur Collars, Wrapper Buttons, Suspenders, Bosoms, Collars, Gloves, Hosiery Stocks, Hdkis., Cloak Cords—with a general assortment of Trimmings in his line.

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All orders executed with promptness, and particular attention paid to Cutting custom. T Fall Fashions received.

N. B. WANTED immediately, two journeymen that are good workmen. Likewise two vest makers.

MISS DRAPER'S SEHINARY. THE Winter term of this Seminary will commence on the 13th of November next.

Terms of Tuition are as follows, payable one half in dvance. For Tuition in all the English branches, Music, Use of Piano, 5 00 French, 12 00

12 00

12 00

A small additional charge will be made in the winter erm for fuel. For the character of the Seminary, the following gen-

tlemen are referred to :-Fr. Rev. T. C. Brownell, REV. N. S. WHEATON, REV. GUSTAVUS F. DAVIS, REV. GURDON ROBINS, JAMES M. GOODWIN, Hartford. SAMUEL H. HUNTINGTON, GEORGE BEACH, JOSEPH B. GILBERT, JESSE SAVAGE, Esqrs. Rev. Titus Strong, Greenfield.

# HATS, CAPS, &C.

HE subscribers have on hand, of their own manufacture, a very extensive assortment of HATS, of every fashion and quality suited to the present season. They have also received their Fall supply of CAPS and FUR COLLARS, of every description and kind, which they can sell at the lowest New York prices, at wholesale or retail. Also, a select lot of

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expressly for retail.

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ALSO-of their own manufacture, Leather and Fur Gloves and Mittens, lined with fur, and fur bands, a very desirable article for winter wear. Any fashion for Caps that they have not on hand, can

be obtained on short notice. HOADLEY & CHALKER.

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STATE STREET-SIGN OF LARGE PITCHER,

FFERS for sale, Astral, Mantel, and Brass Lamps, Lanterns and Reflectors, for House, Church, Fac-tory, and Store use; Wicking and Glasses for the same. Also a new and handsome assortment of China Setts, Dining and Tea Setts, Blue, Pink, Black, and Purple, including the Millennium Pattern.

# GLASS WARE,

of all kinds, at the lowest Boston and New York prices. Those in want wil! please examine the goods, and they can rely on finding a very complete assort-

GRATES. A N assortment of Russia Iron, Soap Stone, Cast Iron and Brass front Grates, for burning Lehigh, Schuylkill, and other coals-set to order, by

October 19.

ÆTNA INSURANCE COMPANY. NCORPORATED for the purpose of Insuring against LOSS and DAMAGE by FIRE only, with a capital of 200,000 Dollars, secured aid vested in the best possible manner—offer to take risks on terms as favorable as other offices. The business of the Company is principally confined to risks in the country, and therefore so detach-

sweeping fires.

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DIRECTORS OF THE COMPANY. Thomas K. Brace, | Joseph Pratt, Henry L. Ellsworth, George Beach, Thomas Belden, Stephen Spencer, Oliver D. Cooke, Samuel Tudor, Henry Kilbourn, James Thomas, Denison Morgan, Griffin Stedman, Daniel Burgess, Joseph Morgan, Elisha Dodd. Elisha Peck. Jesse Savage,

THOMAS K. BRACE, Presid. JAMES M. GOODWIN, Secretary. Hartford, June 21. JUST RECEIVED AND FOR SALE BY

F. J. HUNTINGTON.

Service afloat, comprising the personal narative of a

British Naval officer, during the late war. History of the Rebellion in Scotland in 1745, and 1746. By Robert Chambers, author of traditions o Edinburgh. 2 vols. First American Edition. Rush on the Voice, or the philosophy of the human voice, embracing the phsyiological history, together with

How to be happy, written for the children of some dear friends. By Mrs. Sigourney.
Self discipline. By H. T. Burder, D. D.
The Spirit of Prayer, by Hannah More—to which is

added prayers and meditations for every day in the week, and on various occasions. Hartford, Oct. 5, 1833.

# PAINTING, GLAZING, & PAPERING.

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for the purpose of carrying on the above business, and have taken the shop lately occupied by Miller & Fitch, they may be assured that no pains shall be spared to please them. The least order will be thankfully re-

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Hartford, Sept. 21, 1833.

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